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ALL-AMERICAN PACT PROPOSED TO OUTLAW WAR

Peace Methods Can Settle Any Dispute, Is Contention at Havana

PLENARY SESSION ACTS WITH SPEED

Air Pact, Water, Rail and Highway Development Plans Among Those Approved

HAVANA (AP)—Outlawry of all wars of aggression in the Western Hemisphere is proposed to the Pan-American Conference by Fernando Gonzales Roa, of Mexico, in a resolution obligating all countries of the New World to resort to pacific means for settlement of international disputes.

The resolution was introduced in the Committee on Public International Law shortly after the subcommittee report relative to the pacific settlement of international disputes was taken up. The text of the resolution reads:

"Whereas, the American nations must always be inspired by co-operative solidarity to achieve justice and the general welfare:

"Whereas, nothing so interferes with this co-operation as the use of violence;

Settlement Always Possible

"Whereas, there is no international dispute, no matter how serious, which cannot be settled pacifically if the parties really desire a pacific solution, and,

"Whereas, war of aggression constitutes an international crime against humanity;

"Therefore, be it resolved that all aggression be considered illegal, and accordingly be prohibited, and that all the American nations shall employ pacific means for the solution of all conflicts which may arise between them.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—Passing over differences which have existed in committees, and apparently seeking to give a demonstration of its co-operative abilities, the Sixth Pan-American Conference in plenary session quickly approved a long list of projects and recommendations of constructive character relating to economic and communication topics.

The major achievement was the approval of the convention on commercial aviation, which has been many [illegible] reference to this convention, which is anticipated, will make possible the co-ordinated development of commercial aviation in the Western Hemisphere. The treaty contains an article which will permit Canada to participate if it chooses.

The conference also approves the committee report in favor of the original Cordilleran route of the Pan-American Railway, which means the virtual abandonment of the proposed east-of-the-Andes route. There was no objection.

To Promote Use of Rivers

Another proposal of major importance from the viewpoint of South American countries, which was approved is the recommendation that the governments of the American republics which have navigable rivers proceed to technical study of their navigability, obstacles to navigation, and the cost of eliminating these obstacles. These studies eventually will have a bearing on development of navigation on the Orinoco, Amazon and LaPlata systems.

The conference adopted a resolution urging ratification by all American republics of the International Radio Telegraph Convention which was adopted at Washington by 80 countries last November

The conference also went on record with an indorsement "with warmest sympathy" of an international conference on civil aviation, which it is understood will be called by President Coolidge at Washington in December.

Of major importance in the intellectual field, the conference approved

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Eskimos His Friends

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DONALD B. MACMILLAN
Commander of Field Museum Expedition to Northern Labrador.

Radio Records Talk on Arctic by MacMillan

Associated Press Queries Him by Air From New England on 20 Meters

The Associated Press has interviewed, by radio, Commander Donald B. MacMillan, head of the Greenland expedition of the Field Museum, Chicago, at Bowdoin Harbor, Field Bay, northern Labrador. Questions and answers were transmitted between Station WNP on the expedition's ship, and Station 1-XV of Massachusetts Institute of Technology at South Dartmouth, Mass. A wavelength of 20 meters was used.

By COMMANDER DONALD B. MACMILLAN

BOWDOIN HARBOR, Field Bay, Northern Laborador, Feb. 16 (By Radio to the Associated Press through Massachusetts Institute of Technology) — Our greatest work thus far has been done in anthropology. Dr. Duncan Strong of the Field Museum, Chicago, is now living with the Mascopie Indians, the first natural scientist to enjoy this privilege. There is a small but very interesting band living in the interior of northern Labrador between our station and the George River. Little has ever been written concerning their life, and this little, largely inaccurate. Two families are now in camp here at our station, giving us an unusual opportunity for observation.

Our home, a fine large, comfortable building with electric lights, radio and motion pictures, is sought by all Eskimos. A few days ago we entertained 36 over Sunday. Hardly a day passes without the arrival of at least one dog team. From the natives we are learning much about the bird and animal life; much that is contradictory to information given out by our best authorities.

We have found sites of many old Eskimo villages which have never been excavated, also ruins of the so-called Tunit race. Just who they were no one yet knows. Possibly this race is confused with the Norsemen who we have every reason to believe visited this coast about 900 years ago. Having studied their houses in Greenland in 1925-26 we have a good knowledge of what we are prepared to find here in Labrador. The ruins found thus far are certainly not Eskimo.

Further work will be done when navigation opens in June, when we

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DOUBLE PASTORS' PENSIONS ASKED

Methodist Board Approves Plan to Increase Fund by Raising Levies

CHICAGO (AP)—Already paying its pensioned ministers a larger annual sum than any other Protestant denomination, the Methodist-Episcopal Church would double the average annuity of its retired preachers under a pension system now projected.

The new scheme, drafted and approved by the board of pensions and relief in annual meeting here will be recommended for adoption by the quadrennial general conference of the church at Kansas City this spring.

The board proposed to build up a permanent pension fund by assessing each minister 2½ per cent of his salary annually, and taxing each church 8 per cent of the salary paid to its minister, at the retirement age of 68, or 65, at the option of the church, an annuity based on age and years of service would be paid either by an insurance arrangement or from the pension fund itself.

Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley of Chicago, corresponding secretary of the board, explained the new plan ultimately would raise the average annuity to $1000 from the present average of $500.

POWER INQUIRY PUT INTO HANDS OF COMMISSION

Senate, 46-31, Votes Against Special Committee for Utilities Hearings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The investigation of the waterpower industry proposed by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, will be made by the Federal Trade Commission.

By a 46 to 31 vote the Senate diverted the inquiry from a special senatorial committee contemplated by Mr. Walsh, to the Trade Commission. The amendment was offered by Walter F. George (D.), Senator from Georgia, who was originally opposed to having any investigation made. Seconding Mr. George's motion, on the Republican side, was James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, who also was against having an inquiry when Mr. Walsh first projected the idea.

To offset some of the most insistent objections to the plan of having the commission make the investigation, Mr. George also provided in his amendment that the commission should conduct the inquiry at open hearings and that it must make a report to the Senate of its findings every 30 days.

The resolution as revised under the Watson-George coalition directs the commission to make an inquiry of the financing of waterpower companies and holding corporations, and also to investigate campaign contributions by these organizations to Presidential and Senatorial elections since 1923.

Original Resolution Dug Deep

Mr. Walsh's original resolution would have included the political activities of these corporations in influencing state and municipal regulatory agencies, and also the election of members to the House of Representatives. The final vote was preceded by a tense nine-hour floor contest that ran far into the night. The three days of debate that culminated in the defeat of the Walsh resolution and the substitution of the George measure were particularly bitter. Party lines were discarded.

A characteristic of the contest was

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1,309,918 Lamps on White Way!

Take Arthur Williams's Word for It or Count 'em

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Arthur Williams, vice-president in charge of commercial relations of the New York Edison Company, has explained what makes the "Great White Way" white.

"Electric lights," Mr. Williams solemnly stated.

"No, not really!" exclaimed a group of newspaper men in unison. "How do you figure that out?"

"It's the electric signs," answered Mr. Williams. "There are 20,880 electric signs on Manhattan Island."

"Now," said one of the toil-worn reporters, thinking to catch Mr. Williams napping, "tell us how many electric lights there are in the signs."

"You mean lamps," corrected Mr. Williams. "Now let me see," counting rapidly on his fingers, "there are exactly 1,309,917 lamps. No. Wait a second. There are 1,309,918. I almost forgot one little lamp that was just put in a sign in Broadway this morning. If you don't believe this, count 'em."

Mr. Williams said theaters are not the leaders in illumination. It's the restaurants. Theaters are eighth. Next to restaurants are barber shops and beauty parlors.

63-STORY STRUCTURE PLANNED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Plans for a 63-story commercial building in Lexington Avenue between Forty-Second and Forty-Third Streets have just been filed here by the Reylex Corporation, of which W. H. Reynolds, of Long Beach, L. I., is president. The structure will cost $12,000,000, it was said. The main portion of the building will rise 54 stories, above which will be a superstructure four stories high, surmounted by a five-story tower. The land is owned by Cooper Union.

Dr. Eduard Bénès
Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister

An interview with one of the outstanding figures in world politics.

By
WILLIS J. ABBOT
TOMORROW

Garden City Rises Near Paris on Site of Lindbergh Landmark

Model Village Replaces Old Houses Which, in Flames, Lighted Way for Airman in Lone Voyage by Air From United States to France

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A garden city named after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is being erected at Chatillon, just outside of Paris, for the poor population in the vicinity of the Porte de Versailles. This Cité Jardin Lindbergh is intended to be a link in a chain of beflowered villages around the capital. A special committee has been formed, with the patronage of the Minister of Public Works, André Tardieu; the Prefect of the Seine, the president of the Municipal Council, and the president of the National Union of Federations for Working Class Houses.

The origin of the scheme which is being realized is extremely curious. When Paris, on that unforgettable night, awaited the arrival of Lindbergh, a great flame flashed in the sky over Grenelle, adding to the illumination given by flashlights on Mont Valerien and at Le Bourget. The Grenelle light was caused by burning wooden dwellings erected by dwellers in a dismal zone by the old city walls.

Lindbergh was partly guided by the flames, which reduced the wooden village to ashes. Immediately provision was made for the families unhoused, and a decision taken to erect a model city for persons in similar circumstances.

At Chatillon there are various services for social assistance and means of distraction and instruction; halls for meetings, special schools, crèches for babies, baths and playing grounds, while each house possesses a garden.

It is particularly important to observe the agitation conducted by the influential Temps for the total abolition of the zone of misery which grew up on the Paris fortifications. Military land became useless and was abandoned to vagrants who were permitted to have temporary dwellings, but not permitted to plant trees nor construct solid buildings. Improvised places without water, electricity or essential services multiplied.

This zone must disappear, but must be replaced by garden cities, of which Lindbergh, by his Paris flight, is unconsciously the author.

SCHOOLS TURN TO DEVELOPING OF CHARACTER

New Phase of Movement for Week-Day Religious Training Is Reported

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Week-day religious education in this country appears to be taking a new turn, according to reports heard at the convention of the International Council of Religious Education here. This movement arose among the Protestant churches some 15 years ago in an effort to supply an element of education which the secularized public schools tended to overlook — spiritual development of the child.

It has grown until in about 700 communities public schools excuse children from certain classes to attend religious schools, which their parents approve.

For a time it seemed that here was the one solution of America's problem of separating Church and State and keeping religion in education. But a new development has come about, observed Dr. Frank M. McKibben, chairman of the week-day religious education division of the council.

Character Training

The public school has taken up character education. A movement to include this vital subject in the secular curriculum is growing vigorously.

"There is a growing feeling that week-day religious education may be only a temporary expedient leading to a developed program of character education in the schools," said Mr. McKibben. "Or it may lead to a method of correlating public school education and religious education in a manner much more effective than is now the case.

"Of course it is problematic. We don't know. But I believe that for the next 10 years church educators should study carefully and thoroughly the possibilities and limitations of character education within the schools. They should find out what it can do and what it can't do. The question will have to be answered: Will it be possible to include those phases of religious education upon which all agree?"

Standards Raised

The last year's development of the church schools for week-day religious education has not been so much in number as in quality. Standards have been raised, said Mr. McKibben. The greatest development of week-day religious education was reported in Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota and South Dakota by Thomas S. Evans, director of vacations and week-day church schools for the council.

Vacation Bible schools are spreading in foreign countries, the convention was told. Distant Korea headed the list with 350, under management of Korean church teachers. The Philippines were credited with 200, Hawaii with 36, Cuba with 25, and Syria and Palestine with 10. Vacation schools have been started in Mexico, South America, India and China.

A "back-to-the-Bible" movement has taken impetus from the week-day schools, Edwin L. Shaver of the Congregational Publishing Society, Boston, indicated. More attention, he declared, is being given by educators and teachers of the local church schools to the choice materials for religious study which will best meet the needs of pupils in their everyday life and relationships

FLOOD BILL PLACES COST ON GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON (AP) — Placing the entire burden and cost upon the Federal Government, and carrying an appropriation of $473,000,000, a flood control bill was presented to the House today by its Flood Control Committee. The measure which was drafted by Chairman Reid of Illinois was approved in committee by a vote of 11 to 6, with one member not voting.

The bill diverges sharply from the plan prepared by Major-General Jadwin, chief of army engineers, and recommended to Congress by President Coolidge.

NEW DISTRICTS ARE PROPOSED FOR CONGRESS

Jacobstein Bill Gives President Power, Failing Legislation Before 1931

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A plan whereby the President would be authorized to direct a reapportionment of congressional representation should Congress fail to order one is contained in a measure introduced by Meyer Jacobstein (D.), Representative from New York.

The House Elections Committee, of which Mr. Jacobstein is a member, has again taken up the subject, under debate in Congress since 1920, when, under the Constitution, a reapportionment should have been made. Mr. Jacobstein, a former professor of economics, had been asked by the committee to make a special study of the matter and submit his recommendations.

Under Mr. Jacobstein's proposal, the membership of the House would be kept at the present number, 435. The allocation of membership among the several states would be made according to the 1930 census. Should Congress fail to order the reapportionment, then, under Mr. Jacobstein's measure, the President would in 1931, be empowered to institute one by proclamation, using the 1930 census figures.

Equal Districts Sought

Also under the Jacobstein bill the apportionment would be made in such a way as to make all the congressional districts in the country as nearly as possible equal in population.

"Some legislation of this character is absolutely necessary if we are to avoid a 'rotten borough' system in the United States, such as distressed England for many decades," Mr. Jacobstein said.

"The growth of population in the cities is, of course, the cause of the problem. Rural states are losing out in population and therefore in representation in Congress, if representation is based on population. This difficulty has been hurdled in the past by successively increasing the size of the House, so that no state would lose, even though some gained.

"There is a general feeling now, however, that the size of the House should remain at 435. In fact some people think that the House is too unwieldy even with this number.

Loss for Farming States

"If the House membership is fixed at 435 a number of agricultural states will lose out in the reapportionment and the industrial states gain by the same token. California and Florida, of course, would gain also.

"Congressman Joseph Crail representing the Los Angeles-Hollywood district in California, has 1,250,000 constituents in his district. Congressman Evans of California, represents 750,000. Congressman McLeod and Congressman Clancy of Detroit, Mich., have approximately 650,000 in their respective districts. The average district has approximately only 250,000 constituents.

"This wide discrepancy and manifest injustice as between the states is due to the fact that there has been no reapportionment since 1910. In this nearly 20-year period, the population of the United States has not only grown, but has shifted. The present apportionment fails to reflect the distribution of population."

SPEAKING CAMPAIGN BY SENATOR REED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"A swing around the country" is being undertaken by James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, in the first phase of a nation-wide campaign to win delegates away from Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York. This first speaking tour will take him into the Southwest, West and the Pacific coast. He plans to speak every day for four weeks. He will then return to Washington and after a brief rest will begin another tour through the East and South.

ENGINEERS WIN HIGH HONORS IN RESEARCH FIELD

Brig.-Gen. John J. Carty Gets John Fritz and Dr. W. D. Coolidge, Edison Medal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Presentation of the John Fritz Medal for achievement in telephone research, to Brig.-Gen. John J. Carty, vice-president of the company, and of the Edison Medal for his work on the incandescent lamp cathode tube and X-ray to Dr. William D. Coolidge, assistant director of the General Electric Company research laboratory, marked the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers here.

The award to Brigadier-General Carty was made unanimously by a board composed of 16 representatives of the American national societies of civil, mining, mechanical and electrical engineers having an aggregate membership of 57,000.

Twenty-three distinguished engineers have previously been awarded the John Fritz medal. Among them are Thomas A. Edison, Guglielmo Marconi, Orville Wright, Gen. George W. Goethals and Elmer A. Sperry.

Controls Electronic Stream

About a year and a half ago Dr. Coolidge first demonstrated before a group of engineers his new cathode tube. A purple beam was thrown from the tube. Focused on common table salt, it turned the salt brown. Acetylene gas, brought in contact with the ray, was turned into a solid. Metals, exposed to it for a few moments, were caused to glow for hours afterward. Window glass through which the ray passed was turned to purple. Liquids were transformed into insoluble powders which were unknown in chemical classifications.

The beam, it was explained, was composed of electrons projected into the open air at a speed of 150,000 miles a second. Lenard, a German physicist, was the first to succeed in getting the electrons outside of a vacuum tube. But the first Lenard rays were only mere showers of electrons. Dr. Coolidge discovered the process through which they could be controlled and projected in great quantity at a speed which may some day be increased to equal the tremendous velocity at which light travels.

New fields of research were heralded as the result of Dr. Coolidge's work with the cathode tube. Its significance is better understood when technicians explain that the purple ray which passes from it contains as many electrons as would be given off by a ton of radium. Since radium was first discovered, only about a pound of it has been mined.

Window Guides the Stream

One of the most important parts of the cathode tube is the nickel window through which the directed electrons stream out into the open. It is a sort of traffic officer which presides over a one way street. The atoms and molecules on the outside cannot get into the tube and destroy the vacuum. But the electrons pass through the one-half of one-thousandth of an inch thickness of nickel as if it were not there at all.

The nickel window is constructed so that it is not affected by the heat caused in the bombardment of the stream of electrons under pressure of 350,000 volts. The technical problems solved in the construction of the window are said by engineers to represent an outstanding contribution to this type of apparatus.

Dr. Coolidge is also the inventor of the Coolidge X-ray tube which opened new fields for the application of Röntgen rays. It has been applied to numerous types of research investigation and is regarded as the standard for use in X-ray photography.

The Edison Medal just presented to Dr. Coolidge is annually awarded by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for "meritorious achievement in electrical science, electrical engineering or the electrical art." It was founded by the friends and associates of Thomas A. Edison and among those to whom it has been awarded are Alexander Graham Bell, Nikola Tesla, Michael A. Pupin and Robert A. Millikan.

LIQUOR CONTROL SEEN AS FAILURE

In Quebec the "Blind Pig" Evil Flourishes and Drunkenness Increases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—In spite of governmental control of sales, which wet advocates claimed would eliminate the evils of the liquor traffic, drunkenness has increased here by 50 per cent during the last year, according to a statement made by A. A. Des Roches, Alderman and chairman of the executive committee of the city, in which he urged the city council to ask the Quebec Legislature to adopt a bill making any person found in a "blind pig" without legal excuse liable to a fine and imprisonment.

"Around 4300 cases of drunkenness were before the Recorders' courts last year," he said. "That is around 1500 more cases than in 1926 and is an increase of 50 per cent. There is only one thing to do—cut off the clientele of these dives. They have got to be closed up. When it comes to the point where 40 or 50 people get together in a "blind pig" drinking Sundays and out of hours, the situation is such that action must be taken."

L. B. Cordeau, chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission, favored the proposal, as did Alderman Mathieu. The motion, which was made by Alderman Poulin, was adopted without dissent.

Expert in Electrons

At Top—Dr. William D. Coolidge, Awarded Edison Medal For Work on Cathode Ray.
In Middle—Obverse of Edison Medal Presented to Dr. Coolidge.
At Bottom—Bancroft Gheradi, President American Institute Electrical Engineers, Who Presented the Medal.

Ten Laws Urged for All World

Application of Ethics to Nations Advocated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A plea for higher ethics in international relations was made by Justice Florence E. Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio, speaking at a meeting of the Daughters of Ohio in New York just held here.

World peace "is eternally a question of applying ethics between nations," she said, and obedience to the Ten Commandments is needed to maintain world relations on a high level.

"I do not mean that good things have not been done by one nation for another," she continued. "The spirit shown toward Japan after the earthquake there was commendable. But there are not any Ten Commandments between the nations

"There is not any 'thou shalt not kill' in war between the nations. There isn't any 'thou shalt not steal' the territory of another nation. There isn't any 'thou shalt not covet' thy neighbor's markets. There isn't any 'thou shalt not covet' thy neighbor's oil well."

Emphasizing the necessity of applying ethics in all group relationships, she declared that when this standard is adopted perjury will "cease to cut at the very roots of human progress." Because the public is not sensitive toward application of ethics in group relations, it is not shocked greatly by hearing of irregularities in Government finance, she declared.

Characterizing the home as "the root of every good thing," she declared that "every progressive idea, in my judgment, has its root in the home."

DALLAS CLEANING UP ROOFS TO BEAUTIFY CITY FOR AIR VISITORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—Development of air travel has inspired an energetic campaign to clean up the roof tops of Dallas business buildings. Officials have impressed upon building managers the advantages of a spick-and-span city overhead to greet the visitors who drop out of the skies.

Supporting the campaign, the Wholesale Merchants' Association not only cleaned up the roof of its office building here, but placed a marker with letters 40 feet long giving the name of the city, directions to flyers and the distance to Dallas airport, as suggested by the Department of Commerce.

SCHOOLHOUSE EXPERT FOR GOVERNMENT NOW

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Miss Alice Barrows has been appointed specialist in school buildings in the city schools division of the Bureau of Education, it was announced by the Department of the Interior. The appointment was the result of a demand existing in educational circles throughout the country for information regarding school building plans and costs and for school building surveys.

Miss Barrows was formerly a specialist in city school systems and in that capacity gave much of her time to a study of the platoon plan of school organization. She has conducted some 20 school building surveys during the last six years.

GAIN IN SAFETY CITED IN STUDY OF AERONAUTICS

Guggenheim Fund Report Predicts Solution of Remaining Problems

52,000 PASSENGERS ON BRITISH LINES

Prizes of $150,000 Offered in Competition for Development of Aircraft

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Flying, under proper conditions, is as safe as any other means of transportation, according to Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, in a report which has just been made to the fund trustees.

The report covers the work of the fund during the last two years. It quotes statistics to prove that aviation is safer today than railroad travel was at the time when the steam roads had reached a comparable period of development.

"Flying today under proper conditions is as safe as any other recognized means of transportation," Mr. Guggenheim said. "The airplane in the future will be safe even under adverse conditions."

He added the opinion that the remaining fundamental problems of aeronautics would be solved within a generation.

Compared With Rail Lines

Mr. Guggenheim quoted the report of the British Imperial Airways, Ltd., which carried 52,000 passengers over 2,500,000 miles in 1927 without a mishap. In comparison he cited a review of the traffic on eight English railroads in 1842, in which 10,508 passengers were carried, 3,562,338 miles, but with a number of mishaps and fatalities.

The fund, Mr. Guggenheim's report said, has set as its first objective the development of safety in aviation and has organized a safe aircraft competition with prizes totaling $150,000.

The next question to be considered is that of environment conditions, especially the overcoming of fog as a serious factor in flying, the report adds. To this end a meteorological committee has been established in Washington which is working to improve the weather information now sent out from the five district centers of the United States.

Program of Education

Endowments and donations have been made to further aeronautical study and research in four of the leading educational institutions of the country, besides the establishment at New York University of the Guggenheim school of aeronautics. The Lindbergh tour and the tour of Commander Byrd's polar airplane were arranged by the fund as part of its educational program, the report records.

Mr. Guggenheim indicated that he did not expect the fund to be a permanent organization, as under the deeds of gift from Daniel Guggenheim, which set aside $2,500,000 for it in 1926, both principal and interest may be spent.

"Its purpose is realized," the report reads, "when aviation has been advanced to such a point that private enterprise will be able to carry on by itself."

Colonel Lindbergh Reviews Rapid Gains Being Made in Promoting Aviation

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Aviation has developed more rapidly in the last 25 years than has any other mode of transportation within a similar period, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh declared at a chamber of commerce luncheon here in his honor.

"Ten years ago a flier couldn't be in the air in storm, in high wind or rain," Colonel Lindbergh said. "Today it is possible to fly in any weather. Our only unconquered obstacles are fog and sleet and these will be overcome in a few years. Already the radio and Neon beacons are marking the way for transportation through fog.

Europe Leads in Passenger Lines

"I am convinced that air transportation will within a few years take its place among the great industries. Europe now is far ahead of the United States in the passenger-carrying phase of aeronautics, although we lead in many other branches."

Colonel Lindbergh said there had been a "remarkable development" of aviation in the United States recently.

"For the last two months," he said, "I have been out of touch with the aeronautical situation in the United States. I found on my return that we had more air lines, more factories, a vast increase in aeronautical development and of interest in things pertaining to aviation."

St. Louis, he said, had an ideal geographical situation to be exploited if it wanted to become the center of the flying industry.

St. Louis Well Located

"The transcontinental lines should pass through St. Louis," he continued. "So should lines from New Orleans, the southwest and the north. All of them should use St. Louis as a terminal, because St. Louis is the logical place for such a terminal.

"We have here an excellent airport which will be one of the best, if not the best, in the United States. Lately we have had two new aircraft factories. It is within reach of this city to become as great a center aeronautically as Detroit is in the automobile industry."

German Nationalists Press for Dissolution of Reichstag

Effort to Forestall Budget Seen in Demand for Bill to Aid Farmers Financially

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The present political situation in Germany is most peculiar, for while the Cabinet is composed of members of four different parties these parties refuse to cooperate any longer, owing to the dissension over the school bill. The present government, therefore, is a coalition government without a government coalition.

The Government has no majority, for the present Parliament, so to speak, consists entirely of the Opposition, comprised of parties of the old Opposition and parties of the former government coalition which have now been added to the ranks of the Opposition.

The fact that this Government was not overthrown immediately in view of these conditions is due to the general desire to pass the budget and other important legislative measures before the Reichstag is dissolved. In order to accomplish this it is highly necessary to avoid serious attacks on the Government, and the Vice-Chancellor, therefore, endeavored yesterday to obtain the old Opposition's support.

The Social Democrats, moreover, are not in favor of immediate dissolution of the Reichstag, because this would lead to the formation of a new government before the middle of May and thus burden it with a solution of labor troubles which are expected to arise that month owing to a couple of hundred labor arrangements expiring on May 1. If, moreover, the elections could be held at the same time as the workmen are carrying on their campaign for higher wages this would greatly benefit the Social Democrats.

The German Nationalists foresee this, therefore they want to bring about immediate dissolution, even before the budget is passed. For this purpose they demand that the Government shall introduce a bill in the House granting farmers very substantial financial assistance. It is more doubtful if other cabinet members will agree to this since it would be burdening the future Government.

In these circumstances the Cabinet may resign, the Reichstag be dissolved immediately, and new elections be held at the end of March, which is what the German Nationalists want. With the dissolution of the Reichstag before passing the School Bill, the Roman Catholics will have lost their last opportunity of obtaining church control over the schools. Their only chance to achieve this was in co-operation with the German Nationalists. Following orders from the church authorities, it is said, the Roman Catholic Party sacrificed its Republican convictions and joined hands with the anti-Republican German Nationalist Party.

Their scheme was shipwrecked by the German People's Party's intransigeance. The German Nationalists are not expected to return to the Government for at least five years, if not longer.

This is the first serious defeat for the Roman Catholics since the revolution.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with some light rain tonight; not much change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.

Southern New England: Light rain tonight; Friday cloudy, not much change in temperature; fresh southwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; fresh southwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	38	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	32
Boston	39	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	30	New Orleans	44
Calgary	34	New York	40
Charleston	46	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	30	Pittsburgh	34
Denver	2	Portland, Me.	38
Des Moines	22	Portland, Ore.	36
Eastport	30	San Francisco	52
Galveston	44	St. Louis	32
Hatteras	46	St. Paul	20
Helena	20	Seattle	40
Jacksonville	44	Tampa	68
Kansas City	28	Washington	40
Los Angeles	44		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:34 p. m.; Friday, 7:49 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:46 p. m.

All-American Agreement Proposed to Outlaw War

(Continued from Page 1)

the project for publication of the dictionary of the Spanish language by Rufino J. Cuervo of Colombia.

Other accomplishments of the plenary session were:

Approval of the report on trademarks, which provides for a future technical conference of experts in this subject.

Consular Report Approved

Approval of the report of experts at the Washington meeting on consular procedure and provision for a future conference of experts to deal with uniformity of consular fees.

Approval of a report on immigration, which formulates basic doctrines for reference to the approaching Second International Immigration Conference at Havana, transmits Mexican proposals concerning emigration of contract laborers to that conference, and transmits to the Pan-American Union the Salvadorean resolution against the application of quota restrictions between the American republics.

Henry P. Fletcher of the United States delegation made complete reservation of the United States concerning the immigration report. He said that the United States regards immigration as a domestic matter pertaining to sovereign rights and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United States Congress.

The Dominican Republic and Cuba made technical reservations and other reservations had been made in committee.

Other Achievements

The conference approved also:

An agreement whereby the second Pan-American Highway Conference at Rio de Janeiro (which has just been postponed until the summer of 1929) will formulate the basis of a convention for international regulation of automotive traffic;

Resolution for a meeting of experts to study effective means of establishing steamship lines between all countries of America and eliminating unnecessary port formalities;

Resolution recommending a subcommittee of the Pan-American railway committee to devote itself exclusively to the study of a basis for general agreement concerning regulation of international railway traffic;

Resolution recommending better steamship facilities for certain maritime ports of the West Indies and Central America;

Resolution in favor of the Pan-American Highway; and

Resolutions approving work already done on the standardization program and providing for its continuance. These include a provision for study of the metric system.

Solution Suggested for Tariff Impasse

HAVANA—A possible solution of the Pan-American Union impasse over tariff barriers has been suggested by a high American official here.

This official pointed out that in the event that the Argentine delegation continues its present determination not to adhere, either to a convention or a resolution concerning the organization of the Pan-American Union, the resolution adopted by the Santiago conference in 1923 will continue in effect, since it was not for a limited period.

If the union continued on this basis its functions and powers would be sustantially the same as contemplated by the proposed convention, since the only significant change is the provision whereby countries may name non-diplomatic members of the governing board if they choose. This official was of the personal opinion that Argentina would not object to the continuance of the status quo. It is pointed out that even under favorable circumstances the convention would not be ratified by all countries in much less than five years.

HAVANA (AP) — Reports that Honorio Pueyrredon had tendered his resignation to the Buenos Aires Government both as head of the Argentinean delegation and as Ambassador at Washington did not deter the Pan-American conference from completing the first reading of the Pan-American Union convention by approving the last article. This was designed especially to save the unanimous desires of all the other American republics from being frustrated by one country.

The Pan-American Union Committee met determined to put an end to the crisis which was precipitated more than a month ago by Argentinean insistence that the proposed convention to regulate the activities of the union should include specifically the necessity of reducing excessive tariffs and removing other obstacles to the free flow of inter-American commerce.

Solution Is Found

Spurred by reports that the Argentine Government doubted the advisability of standing alone in this demand, the committee considered and approved a proposal submitted by Jacobo Varela of Uruguay, that the convention be open for later signature and ratification by the governments whose delegates failed to affix their names here.

The delegates hoped that this provision would prevent Dr. Pueyrredon from blocking the convention by refusing to sign it, as he had announced.

Under the agreement as it now stands the operation of the Pan-American Union will not be modified to any vital extent from the present form, except that all countries will be allowed to have special representatives on the governing board, instead of that body being composed exclusively of accredited diplomats at Washington.

Most of the committee members expressing disagreement with Dr. Pueyrredon's views, paid tributes to him upon the courage and sincerity with which he had maintained his views.

The chairman of the Argentine delegation later in the day explained his absence from the meeting by saying his attitude on the matter was very clear. "I have said my last word," he declared. "I could have said nothing the committee had not already heard."

Dr. Pueyrredon Explains

Furthermore, Dr. Pueyrredon explained, he would have been obliged to vote upon the convention as it was drawn up by the majority, and thus would have been placed in the position of either violating his reiterated purposes and sincere opinion or, by voting against it, offending certain schools of thought in Argentina, for which he had high regard, and which had urged him to vote in favor of the convention.

The rumor of Dr. Pueyrredon's resignation added a new factor to the domestic politics of Argentina.

The party of former President Hipolito Yrigoyen, under whom Dr. Pueyrredon was Foreign Minister, has set Feb. 24 for its convention to formulate its election policies and select its candidates.

Some political gossip in Buenos Aires has assigned Dr. Pueyrredon first place on the party ticket, but majority opinion has not regarded this as possible. Speculation has arisen as to whether the Ambassador might not again receive a cabinet portfolio if his party were successful.

The possibility was also discussed in Buenos Aires that Argentina might withdraw from the Pan-American Union if Yrigoyen was elected president. It was during President Yrigoyen's incumbency and by Dr. Pueyrredon's initiative that Argentina withdrew from the League of Nations.

PRINCE GREETS URUGUAYANS

LONDON (AP) — The Prince of Wales took a plunge into Spanish when he welcomed the members of an Uruguayan mission now visiting England. The Prince's speech in Spanish greatly pleased the members of the mission. The visit was in return for one paid by the Prince when he was in South America.

LABOR WINS UNION RIGHT FOR SUBWAYS

Company Contracts Are Held Invalid by Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The right of the American Federation of Labor to organize the workers on the subway and elevated lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has just been upheld by the New York State Supreme Court.

Justice Isidor Wasservogel denied the petition of the Interborough company for an injunction restraining the A. F. of L. and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees from attempting to recruit members among the workers enrolled in the "company's union."

Justice Wasservogel also held the "company union" contract between the employees and the I. R. T. company was unfair and that a court of equity would not protect it.

The American Federation of Labor officials announced immediate steps to hold an organization mass meeting would be taken.

Officials of the transit company declared they will appeal.

MUTINY SUPPRESSED

PEKING (AP)—Reports were received in Peking of a mutiny within the army of the Northern Alliance, the mutiny being stamped out by the Mukdenite troops of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Northern dictator, after a three-hour battle. The fight was stated to have taken place at Fotowchen on the railway north of Techow.

MAINE CITY NOMINATES WOMAN

LEWISTON, Me. (AP)—Mrs. Florence H. Pendleton has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Mayor of Lewiston.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by James G. Rowell, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Organization at Wellesley College, in Billings Hall, Campus, Wellesley College, Wellesley, 8.

Meeting, Military Intelligence Association, Maj. Henry A. Frothington, speaker, Hotel Bellevue, 8.

Annual banquet, the Traffic Club of New England, Senator C. C. Dill of Washington, speaker, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Fifth annual banquet, Long Service Club members of R. H. White Company, 6.

Dinner in honor of Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, Hotel Somerset, 7.

Annual banquet, Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association, Hotel Colonial, 8.

"Unknown Newfoundland," lecture by Robert H. Tait, auspices Boston Public Library and the United States Bureau of Commercial Economics, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, 8.

Meeting, Suburban Stamp and Curio Club, American House, 8.

Dinner, Pi Alpha Fraternity, American House, 7:15.

Dinner, Berkeley Preparatory School, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Dinner, Printing House Craftsmen, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Women's Club of Boston Wool Trade Association, dance, Copley-Plaza, 8.

Dinner, Victorian Club, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Banquet, Nenco Associates of the New England News Company, Elks' Hotel, 6:30.

Talk on "Profitless Prosperity," by T. A. Caraway, United States Senator from Arkansas, Boston City Club, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch: Young Men's Citizenship Forum, parlors, 8:30; talk to dormitory men by Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company and former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Bates Hall, 6:30.

Annual banquet and dance, Gardeners' and Florist Club of Boston, Horticultural Hall, 7:30.

Free public lecture auspices the Lowell Institute by Edward P. Cheyney, LL.D., Professor of European History in the University of Pennsylvania, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Annual Ladies' Night, Rotarians, their friends and families, auspices Rotary-Annex Ballroom, Hotel Statler.

Policy meeting and supper, Appalachian Mountain Club, Twentieth Century Club, supper 6, meeting 7:45.

Concert by Bernardo Siegal, Brazilian pianist, auspices Women's City Club, Steinert Hall, 7:45.

Evening course in current events, given by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, auspices Women's City Club, 6 Byron Street, 7:45.

Annual ladies' night, reception and dinner, Rotary Club of Cambridge, Beech Bungalow, 6:30.

Men's Club meeting, First Baptist Church, Newton, talk by Judge Arthur P. Stone on "The Administration of the Law," 8.

Political School of Republicanism, auspices Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts and Republican State Committee, 46 Beacon Street.

Cooperative Room Registries: Round table, "Points of Law We Need to Know," auspices Y. W. C. A., Women's Educational and Industrial Union, South End House and Students' Union, Perkins Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Open meeting, Business Women's Council, Y. W. C. A., address by Max I. Reich, honorary president of the Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, Park Street Church, 7:30.

Music

Symphony Hall, 8:15, Harvard Glee Club, Dr. Davison, conductor, and Pablo Casals, cellist.

Jordan Hall, 8:15, Camille Girouard, baritone; Margaret Hubbard, accompanist.

Theaters

Copley—"Yellow Sands," 8:30.
Hollis—"Four Walls," 8:20.
Keith's—Elsie Janis and vaudeville, 2, 8.
State—"Douglas Fairbanks as The Gaucho" (film), continuous.
Tremont—"Wings" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Plymouth—William Hodge, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

West Roxbury Citizens' Association, Glee Club of the Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10; Highland Ladies Club, clubhouse, 2.

Illustrated lecture in French by Dr. Alfred Salmony, assistant director of Museum of East Asiatic Art in Cologne, auspices Museum of Fine Arts, "L'Apport des Races arrivees vers l'an 1000," Lecture Hall, 3.

Meeting, education committee, Boston City Federation, Oscar C. Gallagher, superintendent of the Brookline public schools, will talk on "Evaluation of Extracurricular Activities," and John C. Broadhead will talk on "Industrial Education in the Boston Public Secondary Schools," Wesleyan Hall, 581 Boylston Street, 10:30.

Luncheon meeting, committee of publicity methods in social work, Boston Council of Social Agencies, Twentieth Century Club, talks and general discussion, 12:30.

Meeting State Board Massachusetts D. A. R., Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place, 1.

Music

Symphony Hall, 2:30; Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Paintings of flowers, Feb. 15 to 22.

R. C. Vose Galleries—Boston Society Water Color Painters. Through Feb. 22. Drawings of the Barbizon School.

Casson Galleries—Historical Paintings and Portraits by eighteenth century English masters, colored prints. Through Feb. 18.

Guild of Boston Artists—Sculptures by Bashka Paeff. Through Feb. 18. Water colors by Susan H. Bradley. Through Feb. 28.

Doll & Richards Gallery—Paintings by Harry Leith-Ross, water colors by Arthur Pope. Through Feb. 21. Etchings and silver point drawings by Robert P. Logan. Through Feb. 28.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Modern English Line-Engravings, Wood Engravings and Etchings. Through Feb. 25.

Twentieth Century Club—Water colors and oils by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 17.

Copley Gallery—Water colors and oils by Kristjan H. Magnusson. Portrait drawings by Mrs. Carola Spaeth. Through Feb. 18.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Paintings by Paget-Fredericks. Through Feb. 29.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Water colors by Roger Hayward. Through Feb. 18.

Children's Art Center—Wood blocks by Elizabeth Keith. Through Feb. 14.

J. F. Olsson Co. Gallery, Cambridge—Water colors by Charles H. Richert. Through March 3.

Boston City Club—Paintings and etchings by Bertha Mengler Peyton and A. Conway Peyton. Through March 9.

Exhibitions of Creative Design, auspices Department of Manual Arts, selected from work done in the Boston Public Schools, Exhibition Hall, third floor, Boston public Library, beginning tomorrow to continue through March 4.

Exhibition of photographs by Paul J. Weber, Appalachian Mountain Club, [illegible]

Exhibition of Old French, Italian and Spanish Furniture and Antiques, Gallery Right Rooms, 6 Charles Street at Beacon, 10 to 5:30, through Feb. 18.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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NEW LABOR LAWS MADE ISSUE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Question Whether Changes Are Needed to Meet Competition in Textiles

The entire question of whether Massachusetts must change its laws for the protection of labor in order to meet competition from other textile manufacturing states is opened up by proposals now before the Legislature.

These bills—one to raise the age limit for employment of children and two to give greater leeway in hours of employment for women in textile mills—are being debated before the legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

Permission to employ women between 6 and 10 p. m., within the limits of the 48-hour law was asked for the textile industry by B. Loring Young, attorney for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. He pointed out that other Massachusetts industries have this privilege, though in mills the statute allows women to work only between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Decline in Employment

Quoting figures on a decline in employment and number of spindles in Massachusetts mills since 1921, Mr. Young said these mills needed greater flexibility in their working schedule in order to handle rush orders for style goods which otherwise would go to mills in states with fewer restrictions.

Another bill to this end was offered by the Massachusetts Council to permit women to be employed in any industry not more than 78 hours a calendar month in addition to the limits of the present 48-hour law, this to provide permissive overtime.

Opposition to these measures was voiced by 12 spokesmen of union textile workers in various parts of the state who asserted that any longer hours for women who already spend an arduous day tending the spindles cannot be other than injurious, and that the more successfully managed mills are not seeking to lengthen hours, reduce wages or increase the employment of women.

Minimum Age Change

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters has presented a bill to increase from 14 to 16 years the minimum age of employment in manufacturing establishments. Creighton Hill, director of labor research at the Babson Institute, told the committee that cotton mills would benefit by rules against employment of children under 16 years.

Mr. Hill said the textile industry has been seriously affected by competition with the South but the disadvantages in this competition are only temporary, he believes. "Agitation is being made in the South for shorter hours and eventually that section will follow the lead of Massachusetts in its laws governing the textile industry," he said.

"Efficiency in the industry is doubly necessary now, and children of 14 to 16 constitute a drag."

Mrs. Florence S. Slocomb, member of the House from Worcester, opened the hearing for the proponents. Mrs. Roland D. Baker, chairman of the child welfare committee of the League of Women Voters, quoted statistics to the effect that children over 16 years old are much safer in mills than are younger children.

LIQUOR EXPORT TO BE CURBED

Canadian Government Issues Radical Order Regarding Private Warehouses

VANCOUVER, B. C. (AP)—The abolition of private liquor warehouses in Vaucouver and with them, perhaps, the export liquor trade is forecast by an unexpected order from the Minister of Customs at Ottawa. The order rules that private warehouses must not receive liquor after Feb. 29, and that supplies now in storage must be moved by June 30.

It has been reported that the Dominion Government is planning to develop legislation to the point where only the provincial government liquor control boards will be able to import liquor, so restrictions of some sort are expected. The action of the Minister of Customs however, caused complete surprise to exporters here.

If liquor exporters abandon the port of Vancouver, it is said they may establish warehouses in Tahiti or adopt the practice of discharging at sea.

The popularity of the beer parlors has been a major factor in enabling the provincial liquor board to abolish its secret service system, which cost the Province $300,448 in four years ending September, 1927. Col. D. McGugan, an official of the board, today told the public accountants' committee of the Legislature at Victoria.

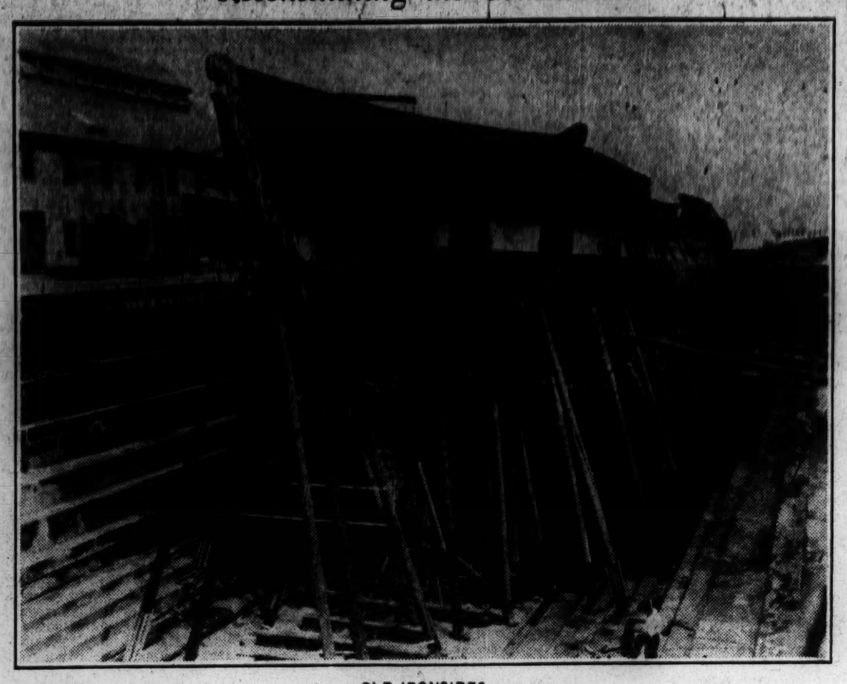
Colonel McGugan credited much of the improvement in law observance to the abolition of many export liquor warehouses. He considered that enforcement by the provincial police as now practiced was "very successful."

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS SOLD TO CANADIANS

RACINE, Wis (AP)—The J. I. Case Plow Works, one of Racine's pioneer industries, which since its inception in 1876 has developed into a million dollar concern, has been sold to the Massey Harris Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Can., it was announced at the Case Company offices.

The Massey Harris Company, one of the largest manufacturers of farming implements in the world, exercised an option dated on Feb. 14, 1927, it is said, and purchased all of the company's assets and good will.

Reconstituting the Constitution



OLD IRONSIDES

America's Most Historic Ship Undergoing Complete Overhauling in the Boston Navy Yard's Dry Dock.

Funds Needed to Finish Work on Old Ironsides, Admiral Says

Restoration Donations Coming In Too Slowly, Warns Andrews in Making Plea for Sale of Pictures and Souvenirs From Ship's Wood

The restoration work now being done on the historic frigate Constitution in the Boston Navy Yard will restore her ancient fighting aspect and make her seaworthy. Then she will start on a three years' cruise along the seaboard and up the deeper waterways of the country.

"The day when the Constitution can start on her voyage all over the United States could be speeded if people would but send in their orders promptly for the reproduction of Gordon Grant's picture of Old Ironsides," says Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U. S. N.

"This picture is lithographed in 10 colors, and in itself makes a handsome decoration for any home. Art dealers tell me that lithographed pictures of similar quality by artists of as great repute as Gordon Grant sell at retail for $3 or more. This picture is now selling for 25 cents for the benefit of the Old Ironsides fund. On March 1 the price will be increased to 50 cents. This will then make possible the allowance of a discount to those who buy the picture in quantities.

"Souvenirs made from wood and metal taken from the original hull are also for sale.

"Frankly, I have been disappointed that the money has come in so slowly. I am not saying this in criticism of any persons or organizations. Rather is it that the restoration committee finds itself facing the forces of that old enemy of good causes, General Inertia.

Neglect to Aid Cause

"People everywhere say that the restoration is a good thing but they neglect to do their slight share toward its accomplishment. If every person who reads one of the many notices of the fund that are now in circulation were to send the price of a picture to Old Ironsides Fund, Boston Navy Yard, the money still needed for the work would soon be in hand.

"Our aim has been primarily education. People who share in the cost of the restoration of the most famous ship in United States history will have a keener realization of the share the Constitution had in winning their country's independence.

"We have reached about 45,000,000 people with the campaign and we are satisfied with the educational effects produced. Now it is time to raise the balance necessary to rebuild the ship.

"So the activities of the Old Ironsides fund really constitute a big educational campaign. The children of the public schools have responded beautifully with contributions totaling $150,000. Children have always been eager workers for the fund when they understood its purpose.

Asks Aid of National Clubs

"Then there are a number of national organizations which could put the thing over with a 100 per cent purchase of the pictures by their membership. Take the Boy Scouts with membership of 885,000, or the even greater numbers of the American Legion. It would be another spoke in the wheel of the Rotary Clubs of America to finish this job, and they could do it as quickly as they could polish off a luncheon.

"Or taking organizations of smaller membership, such as the many patriotic societies—they could get together and complete the fund in short order. It would not be in good taste to name the patriotic organizations from which pitifully small returns have come, but it is only the truth to say that organizations from which the committee expected the heartiest support have been among the weakest in response.

"Total receipts for the Old Ironsides Restoration Fund to date are about $400,000. More than $90,000 of this has been expended on the rebuilding of the Constitution. About $117,000 has been obligated for orders of material to be paid for on delivery. About $25,000 worth of material has been donated. The work outlined up to next July will absorb all the balance now on hand.

"England's most famous ship, the Victory, has been placed on a permanent foundation and cannot move. Visitors must go to her. As Great Britain is not large, this is not difficult. But the Constitution is being reconstituted, so that it can visit all the people in the country, reaching the nearest waterway points to which they live. They will see a warship that never met defeat in its 42 battles, the warship that broke the Barbary pirates' reign of terror on the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean, the warship that more than another vessel helped to win the war of 1812 on the seas. For the Constitution made the Declaration of Independence an established fact."

URUGUAY RECEIVES PICTURE OF PONSONBY

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A copy of a contemporary picture of Lord Ponsonby, the British diplomat who announced Great Britain's decision to recognize Uruguay as a republic in 1828, thus consolidating the country's independence, was presented at the Foreign Office today to Mr. de Herrera, leader of a special Uruguayan mission to this country.

Mr. de Herrera soon after reaching England declared his wish to have a portrait of Lord Ponsonby, who did so much for Uruguay in its early days, and after much search a water-color was discovered in the possession of Sir John Ponsonby, a descendant, and a photograph of this painting was taken for Mr. de Herrera. A search is being made for an oil portrait which is known to have existed.

LONDON (AP)—In connection with the visit of the Uruguayan mission, King George conferred upon Mr. Herrera the Grand Cross of the British Empire.

BRITISH ARMS POLICY DEBATED

Lord Cushendun Declares Britain Favors Independent Arbitration Agreements

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government's attitude toward international disarmament and the general arbitration agreement was stated by Lord Cushendun and the Marquess of Salisbury in the House of Lords last night in a debate initiated by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.

"The main difficulty in which the British Government finds itself at Geneva is due to the zeal and haste with which it has already disarmed," said Lord Cushendun, replying to Lord Cecil's demand that Great Britain should pass forward toward a policy of international disarmament and accept the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Regarding international disarmament, Lord Cushendun said that other nations had not made corresponding reductions, but, he added: "We have acted, are acting and shall continue to act entirely in conformity with the desire of Lord Cecil." With regard to agreeing to submit all justifiable disputes to the Permanent Court, he denied that this would help to make war less likely, and declared that the British policy of making independent arbitration agreements with individual countries, of which 11 already existed, was simpler and more straighforward.

Lord Salisbury, for the Government, took a similar view.

Philadelphia Tries New Taxicab Operating Without a Gear-Shift

Gasoline Engine Develops Electricity for Motor That Is Said to Make Quick Pick-Up and Easy Climbing of Grades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A new type of taxicab now on display here is an experiment the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company proposes to try out. It is a gasoline-electric machine, constructed somewhat like the buses now operating in this city and suburbs which have proved so satisfactory under all conditions, particularly in the rigid test given them recently during a heavy snow.

The cars have been designed with especial reference to increased comfort, amounting almost to luxury. Information given out by the Rapid Transit officials is to the effect that street tests have already been made of this particular type of motorcar and orders have been placed for a limited number of others of the same design. Just when they will be placed in operation has not been decided.

The model which is now on display has an electric generator driven by a gasoline engine supplying electric current to the motor, which is mounted directly behind it. This motor, in turn, drives the rear axle propeller shaft. The gear-shift is eliminated and there is no clutch, the car being operated by a gas accelerator which increases or decreases the speed with the foot pressure in the same way the ordinary type of automobile is fed. The brake pedal is the only other foot lever, the cab being placed in reverse, when necessary, by a small switch on the driver's seat.

In the street tests already made, the car shows flexibility, rapid pick-up and reliable braking. Its climbing possibilities were adequately demonstrated on Tam O'Shanter Hill, in Fairmount Park, well known for a long time as a test grade. The car, loaded with passengers, took the hill from a standing start and picked up speed in the climb. A feature of the cab is the right-hand door to the passenger compartment, which is controlled by the driver and can be operated only from the driver's seat. The car provides ample room for five passengers.

CHIHUAHUA CLOSING GAMBLING PLACES

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Gambling places in Naica, State of Chihuahua, about 120 miles from the Texas border, have been ordered closed by the Governor of Chihuahua.

The order was in line with the energetic campaign against gambling in the industrial centers, especially in the northern states, initiated by the Department of Industry and Commerce.

Carl Sandburg With His Guitar Talks of West and Three Cats

He Tells of Lincoln and the Admiration of the Queen of Sheba for "El-linois" and of the No-No, Yes Yes and In Between Pussies

It is a tribute to the perspicacious care taken in behalf of the constituents of the Chelsea Public Library by its officials that they secured Carl Sandburg to give for them what probably will be his only reading in New England this year.

As the years pass his appearance on the platform is curiously unsubject to change. A slim, straight figure dressed almost carelessly, the one gesture of out and out neatness is the little bow tie. Hair, sweeping in a theatric lock over eyes that are bits of polished onyx. Three years ago the hair was yellow fusing into silver. Now it is all silver, hanging in a carefully adjusted, harmlessly affected manner to give the man an air of privacy.

The Part the Guitar Plays

And the guitar! Quite a large guitar slung across his shoulder as he plays with something that looks like a shoestring. Carl Sandburg is no Segovia with a guitar, but he need not be, for the stories to which his guitar are accompaniment are not highly polished, polite stories to tweak the tastes of those who stand strictly by convention, they are stories of the men who should have written the great books of the philosophy of mankind, men and women who have made philosophy, not accepted it second-hand.

At first Mr. Sandburg read a dozen pages from his book on Abraham Lincoln. It was about a man about whom there are now "really 3000 books for anyone seeking a final and absolute answer to the question 'What kind of a man was Lincoln; what kind of an individuality had he; what did he make of life?'"

Stories of a gentle, a ruggedly witty Lincoln, of a yearning Lincoln who lived bravely in strange times; and the stories told, or read, if you will, in a voice curiously fitting the pictures that marched pace by pace with the words. He made Lincoln like something out of picture book for children, and added to him the stature of greatness and solemnity. The Lincoln whose clothes seemed to whisper, rather like Sandburg's own clothes, "He put us on when he was thinking of something else."

The Tale of the Cats

This was the period in which the guitar leaned, tall and clothed in ruddy polished, satin-grained wood, against the desk. And presently it was its turn:

What can be said of the curious little tale of Peter Potato Blossom who communicated her wishes to three whispering cats; the cat Hannah who was a Yes-Yes cat; the cat Hannah More who was a No-No cat and the Susquehanna cat who was a half way in between cat and could, as occasion dictated, say Yes-Yes, or No-No. Nothing except that its nonsense so far goes beyond in elegance of texture the nonsense of almost any poet you ever heard of that the thought of the evening coming to an end is a major calamity.

The song about the Queen of Sheba who, even in her far-off splendid days so appreciated the beauties of the state of "El-linois" that she would fain have been a Queen in El-linois, heard to the not always tuneful strumming of the guitar, makes it seem not only quite possible but probable that, by only a very small margin did the Queen of Sheba miss the fruition of her desire.

And other songs; not enough of them; probably never that; but when he left the platform, carrying his guitar stiffly by its neck, people had seen the West and other things as they never had seen them before; seen them in a way that could never be taken away from them.

HARTLEY INSPECTS NEW LONDON AS BASE

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Arriving here from Montauk, L. I., on the coastguard destroyer Marion, Herbert Hartley, former commodore of the United States Lines and captain of the Leviathan, began his inspection of facilities at this point for the accommodation of proposed four-day transatlantic liners.

Mr. Hartley, who is accompanied by Joseph Sheedy, formerly with the United States Shipping Board, is here in the interests of the Trans-Oceanic Corporation, which proposes to establish fast ship and airplane feeder transportation between this country and Europe.

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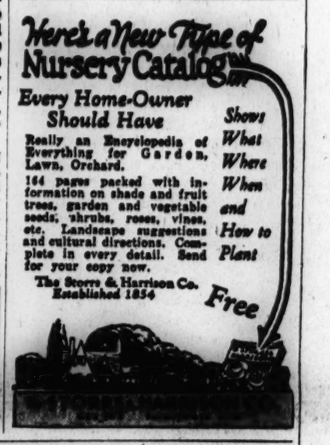

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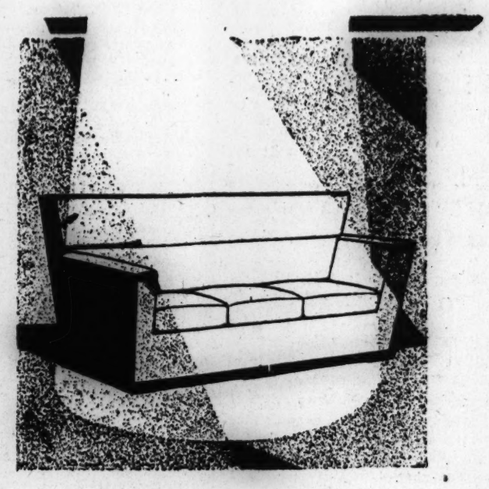

Venturistic Furniture

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty"—and since geometry, a science of exactness, cannot falsify, it is not surprising to find beauty in these clear geometric forms . . . these intriguing treatments of lines and curves and angles . . .

The spirit of Venturus is above all the spirit of New York . . . Progress . . . the expression of our own age rather than the copying of another . . . The things we live with must harmonize with the trend of our thoughts . . . And strangely, never before has a furniture style been so malleable—never before has it offered such opportunities of making one's dwelling characteristic of oneself . . .

Because it is definitely a trend of the age, and not a fad for the few, Venturistic furniture that is American furniture based on Venetian designs, can now be reproduced at a moderate price . . .

Fifth gallery, new building

JOHN WANAMAKER
BROADWAY AND NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

Imitate "Canada Dry"? Gild the lily? *It can't be done*

"OH, yes it can," a lot of people thought. And so they tried it. But those people were wrong. For to imitate "Canada Dry" is as impossible and futile as trying to gild the lily. It can't be done.

Why? First, because this ginger ale is made from the purest ingredients. Second, because it contains high-grade Jamaica ginger. Third, because this ginger ale is blended in an exact proportion to produce a balanced beverage.

But most important of all—the formula from which "Canada Dry" is made is a secret known to only three men. There ultimately rests the reason for its marvelous, subtle, characteristic flavor. There rests the reason, too, for its world-wide popularity and reputation.

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Don't accept substitutes or imitations.

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Boston Branch, 131 State Street, Boston Phone Hubbard 3064

SUPPORT ASKED FOR MODIFIED NAVAL PROGRAM

Replacement Idea Stressed in Attempt to Offset Protests of Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Letters of protest in unprecedented numbers have been received by the House Naval Affairs Committee against the navy building program. These remonstrances come from all sorts of individuals and organizations in all parts of the country. The arguments are of various kinds, from the advantage of having no navy at all to the contention that for economical or international reasons expansion at this time is a great mistake.

Members of the committee who favor making the United States Navy second to none say that there has been a great deal of misunderstanding about the proposed bill. The President sought to correct this when he said a few days ago that the program was largely one of cruiser replacement. Out of the evident crumbling of the "big navy program" the Administration desires to save the cruisers if it has to sacrifice other branches.

Support is asked for a restricted program of 25 cruisers of 10,000 tons each in addition to the eight of that size under construction and 10 other 7500-ton cruisers already in commission. Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, said that he did not know until the President announced it that the program was for replacements.

Submarine Increase Unlikely

The proposal to spend $175,000,000 on new submarines, a class in which the United States is already strong and an instrument of warfare opposed by many persons, will probably be abandoned.

The patriotism and intelligence of many of the persons who have appeared before the House committee to object to the navy program have been questioned by Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, and other members of the committee, and yet these persons and those whom they represent have without question made an impression which neither the committee nor the Administration can ignore.

The statement made by Dr. William I. Hull, member of the faculty of Swarthmore College, that "every true American will resent and resist this dangerous proposal" brought upon him disapproval and severe cross questioning by members of the committee. Mr. Butler, who represents the district in which Professor Hull lives, finally protested against the treatment accorded the witness.

Views of Peace Union

Dr. Hull was the chairman of a delegation representing the World Alliance for International Friendship and the Church Peace Union. He was opposed to war and preparations for war, thinking that such preparation did not tend to promote peace. The committee asked him about various extraneous matters from Washington's policy and the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" to the recent World War and the League of Nations, but he refused to be diverted from his theme, which was of opposition to the navy expansion bill.

Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, believes that there should be a navy adequate for defense but thought that the pending program would have a disturbing effect upon the attitude of the people at home and abroad.

While members of the committee did not seem of one opinion regarding the number of ships and the kind that should be built, some were in favor of building submarines and fewer cruisers. The replacement idea, it was thought by the big navy men, would help to win a good program.

116TH ANNIVERSARY FOR 'HENRY WILSON'

Vice-President's Memory Is Observed by Old Home

FARMINGTON, N. H. (AP)—This little place celebrated the 116th anniversary of the birth of Jeremiah James Colbath, who, for some reason never discovered, was known for virtually the rest of his life as Henry Wilson and as such became the eighteenth Vice-President of the United States under General Grant.

Wilson's early life was recalled as one of poverty. He served an 11-year apprenticeship with a local farmer. When it ended he walked to Natick, Mass., where he found work as a shoemaker.

Two years later he attended Strafford Academy and developed a forensic ability that later served him in the United States Senate where he was a fervent Abolitionist.

He was elected to the Senate from Massachusetts in 1855 after having served in the Legislature of that State when he finally quit his New Hampshire home. He resigned from the Senate after 18 years' service to become Vice-President.

HOUSING BILL HEARING CENTERS ON LOW RENTS

Private enterprise is ready to go ahead with a low-rent apartment project for 1000 families in Boston if the Legislature passes a bill establishing a State Board of Housing, William J. McDonald, a real estate promoter, told the Legislative Committee on State Administration. The housing bill would authorize limited dividend corporations under state supervision to rent dwellings at $8.50 or less per room per month.

Charles H. Adams, chairman of the State Special Commission on Necessaries of Life, opposed the bill on the grounds that probable lower costs for construction in the near future offer a more likely solution, and that publicly sponsored construction under the present high costs would tend to keep rents high. Home owning rather than tenancy should be encouraged, he added, and aside from this the persons most in need of housing cannot pay the rents proposed but must have apartments at $25 or $30.

Clocks Tell Secrets to Radiography

Peers Through Cases to See Them Running—Measures Arrangement of Atoms

The desire to see "what makes things go," that has caused the loss of many a family clock, may now be attained without recourse to the hatchet, the screw driver, or whatever manner of instrument is ordinarily used for taking things apart so that one may "peek."

Radiography is the answer. It is the formidable name for X-ray photography, now used commercially for looking inside things without taking them apart, according to John Norton, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where extensive research is under way.

Steel castings over three inches thick, golf balls, or the most delicate and intricate of instruments are all the same to this X-ray machine. Degree of opacity means nothing as far as it is concerned. The tiniest air bubble in a piece of steel, or the number of wires in a bakelite-covered radio coil are recorded with equal facility and clarity.

But this is a mere beginning for a good X-ray machine, Professor Norton indicated. The actual arrangement of atoms in a piece of crystalline material can now be measured, and possibilities along this line are manifold.

COLOMBIAN AMITY TO AMERICA INCREASED

Financial Aid Given at Failure of Bogota Bank

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CARTAGENA, Colombia — Colombia has grasped in the firm grip of friendship the hand which the United States held out 10 years ago. Indicative of the increasing confidence which Latin-American nations are coming to have for their sister republic, Colonel Lindbergh's recent visit to Colombia and the enthusiastic reception accorded him there, stands out in striking contrast to the situation confronting American visitors to that country 10 years ago.

There was a tenseness between the United States and Colombia at that time, because of the Panama affair. Americans were frequently made the butt of unfriendly demonstrations. Then came the treaty wherein the United States was bound to pay to Colombia a $25,000,000 indemnity in five yearly installments, and on the heels of this came the American Mission of Financial Advisers, engaged by Colombia to reconstruct its banking laws.

In the midst of this work one of the largest banks of Bogota failed and the Nation was threatened with financial panic. The American Mission and the President and his Ministers stepped into the breach and established the Bank of the Republic in record time, using a $5,000,000 indemnity payment then on deposit in New York with which to start the bank. Credit and confidence were quickly restored and so when Lindbergh was banqueted in Cartagena on the night of his arrival the flags of Colombia and the United States were intertwined.

TO VISIT WESLEYAN ALUMNI

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—On a round of visits to Wesleyan alumni, Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of the university, will leave on March 10 for the Pacific coast where he will visit graduates at Los Angeles and San Francisco. On his return he plans to stop off at Chicago to meet alumni on April 3.

$90,000,000 BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first of the annual batch of appropriation bills was signed by President Coolidge Feb. 15, when he affixed his signature to that carrying about $90,000,000 for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Labor.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Margaret N. Payne, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Hattie P. Edmonson, New York City.
Alice L. Clark, Mt. Steward, Canada.
Mrs. R. R. Seeber, Hancock, Mich.
Lillie E. Lawson, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Jessie J. Maginn, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. E. B. McGuire, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Maude Flessner, Jersey City, N. J.
George Flessner, Jersey City, N. J.
Charles Thomas Pope, Sandwich, Mass.
Eric H. Gibian, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Eric H. Gibian, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Beck, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. R. Green, Moose Jaw, Canada.
Charles E. Phillips, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. C. E. Phillips, Kansas City, Mo.
Pearl Delphine Warner, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Nettie Heydt, Union City, N. J.
William Heydt, Union City, N. J.
Mrs. Lillian Hughes, Roslindale, Mass.
Mrs. Helen Zerban, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Madeline Randolph, New York City.
Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss Mary Bryson, Shrevesport, La.

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A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

NEW FARM BILL MAKES HEADWAY

Reported Out by Senate Committee but May Not Be Presented Yet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Farm relief legislation by unanimous vote of the Senate Agricultural Committee was reported out for a place on the Senate calendar.

Without a dissenting vote the committee further instructed Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the committee, and author of the reported farm aid measure, to bring the issue before the Senate "at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. McNary stated, however, that he did not contemplate bringing the farm relief question before the Senate until the House had acted on the matter. Other members of the committee oppose this view and are in favor of having the Senate act first on the question. They indicated that if Mr. McNary did not press his bill they would move that the Senate take it up.

The McNary bill as reported out by the committee is known as the "deferred equalization fee plan." It provides that the National Farm Board which the President would have sole power to select and appoint should utilize the equalization fee in dealing with surplus crop problems only after all other methods have been used. It is Mr. McNary's contention that this modification of his original bill will meet the objection raised against it by President Coolidge.

SOUTHERN NATIONS TO SEE TEST PLANES

Demonstrations to Be Made Over Wide Area

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Capt. A. O'Neill, United States Army Reserve, a World War veteran of this city and an organizer of the Mexican military air service, plans to demonstrate three types of airplanes made in this country to South and Central America and Mexico.

Captain O'Neill will sail soon for Rio de Janeiro. He will start his trip from there. The planes, shipped ahead, are Boeing types: a navy fighting or scout, Flamingo, a seaplane with five-passenger capacity, and a standard mail plane capable of carrying 3000 pounds of mail.

Flying the navy "scout" plane, Captain O'Neill will head south from Rio to Argentina, west to Chile, south to Cape Horn, north along the western coastal countries of South America and thence to Central America and Mexico. The other two planes will be shipped ahead to points on his route for demonstration to governments, individuals and commercial air service companies.

Mrs. O'Neill announced she plans to accompany her husband in his flights. It was also said Captain O'Neill might attempt the difficult flight from Rio up the Amazon River and into Peru.

POWER INQUIRY BY COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 1)

that the burden of the clash of views and personalities fell upon the Democrats. They were widely divided on the issue, the first time this has occurred this session.

The issue of a formidable water-power lobby was the major topic of discussion followed closely by the qualifications of the Trade Commission to make the demanded investigation. Mr. Walsh and those supporting his project charged that this lobby, with ramifications reaching into the home states and communities of every senator, was exerting overwhelming pressure to defeat a senatorial inquiry.

He further asserted that failing in this endeavor they resorted to the subterfuge of diverting the inquiry to the Trade Commission, which he declared was presided over by a chairman who had publicly expressed his disapproval of such industrial investigations. The fact that Mr. Watson, Mr. George and others supporting the commission plan originally had been opposed to any investigation was pointed to by the Walsh forces as evidence sustaining their charges.

Power Lobbyists in Galleries

They also made much of the fact that representatives of the power lobby were distributed in the various Senate galleries. When the George amendment was put through some of these men hurriedly left the galleries and rushed to nearby telephones, a matter promptly pointed out by several senators.

Intimations that Presidential ambitions were motivating some of those interested in the Walsh inquiry were also made in the debate. The Progressives of both parties, who led in the effort to put through the Walsh resolution, following its defeat, declared their intention of making vigorous use of the roll call on the George amendment in the Congressional elections this year. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana; Mr. Walsh, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, expressed the view that the roll call would have an important influence in "retiring to private life some of these gentlemen in the opposition."

The disposal of the issue for this session, for it is believed certain to be renewed again next session, brought to a close for the time being, as far as the Senate is concerned, the most outstanding political-economic issue before it. The lines have been forming on the question since early last spring when Mr. Walsh offered his first resolution and made an exhaustive speech dealing with the subject. His resolution failed to obtain consideration and he renewed it when this session got under way.

Throughout all of 1927 the water-power interests conducted an active campaign against the proposed inquiry, in Washington as well as in the home communities of the senators. As the result of this activity a determined effort will be made in the Senate to restrict in some manner the operations of lobbyists. Several bills for this purpose have already been introduced.

Rollcall on Amendment

No record was taken on the resolution after it was rewritten by the George amendments. As thus recast, it was ordered approved by a viva-voce vote. There was some surprise expressed at this, as it was expected that the Walsh supporters would oppose the George substitute and attempt to have the Senate defeat the entire investigational project rather than send it to the commission.

The rollcall on the George amendment was as follows:

For the amendment:

Republicans: Bingham, Curtis, Deneen, Edge, Fess, Gillett, Gooding, Gould, Greene, Hale, Jones, Keyes, McLean, Metcalf, Moses, Oddie, Phipps, Pine, Reed of Pennsylvania; Robinson of Indiana; Schall, Shortridge, Smoot, Steiwer, Warren, Waterman Watson and Willis—28.

Democrats: Bayard, Bratton, Broussard, Copeland, Edwards, Ferris, George, Heflin, Kendrick, Mayfield, Overman, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson of Arkansas, Steck, Stephens, Thomas and Tydings—18.

Total 46.

Against the amendment:

Republicans: Blaine, Capper, Couzens, Cutting, Johnson, La Follette, McMaster, McNary, Norbeck, Norris, Nye—11.

Democrats: Ashurst, Barkley, Black, Dill, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hawee, Hayden, McKellar, Neely, Reed of Missouri, Sheppard, Swanson, Trammell, Wagner, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana, Wheeler—20.

Total 31.

The pairs on the George amendment were announced as follows: Blease, Democrat, for, with King, Democrat, against; Caraway, Democrat, for, with Borah, Republican, against; Smith, Democrat, for, with Brookhart, Republican, against; Bruce, Democrat, for, with Howell, Republican, against; Dupont, Republican, for, with Fletcher, Democrat, against; Simmons, Democrat, for, with Frazier, Republican, against; Sackett, Republican, for, with Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, against; Goff, Republican, for, with Tyson, Democrat, against; Dale, Republican, Vermont, was absent and not paired.

WASHINGTON UNAWARE OF SOVIET FORD REPORT

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Henry Ford's reported advocacy of American recognition of Russia has created a favorable impression here, Pravda observing: "The sober judgment of far-sighted business gradually begins to take the upper hand over the blind stubbornness of near-sighted politicians."

Mr. Ford's alleged action is attributed to the impending industrial depression in the United States which Soviet economists have been predicting with great insistence during the last few months.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Nothing is known here of Mr. Ford's alleged advocacy of the recognition of Soviet Russia. The State Department has never heard of it.

ENLARGE NEW ENGLAND FARM OUTPUT IS URGED

Encouragement should be given to New England farmers to expand their production for home markets even though the general agricultural supply seems large, Charles H. Adams, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Necessaries of Life, says in a letter to Edward M. Lewis, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Taking exception to a statement quoted from Professor Lewis, Mr. Adams says large quantities of eggs, potatoes and other produce are shipped into Massachusetts cities from the West and Canada at considerable cost and he believes farmers within trucking distance of this large market can recapture part of it if they will.

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FOX TERRIER WINS HIGHEST SHOW HONORS

Talavera Margaret Defeats Best Dogs From Three Nations for Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Champion Talavera Margaret, a wire-haired fox terrier, owned by Reginald M. Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn., has just won the highest honor that can be bestowed by a kennel club in the United States, when she was adjudged the best dog in the Fifty-second Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which has just closed at Madison Square Garden. To attain this honor Champion Talavera Margaret defeated the best dogs in the United States and Canada and the pick of England's show dogs that were sent over here for this exhibition. Among them was last year's winner, Champion Pinegrade Perfection.

The aristocratic little terrier seemed fully aware of the honors that were being showered upon her as she stood upon the block or went through the judging as hundreds of admirers stood around the ring and lined the balcony. She came to the top through the keenest competition, for the choice had to be made from a group that had already been adjudged the best in their respective classes. These included sporting dogs, working dogs, toys, nonsporting dogs and terriers.

Verdict Applauded

The judges were Mrs. Reginald F. Mayhew, of Forest Hills, L. I.; Alfred Delmont, of Wynnewood, Pa.; Otto H. Gross, of Pittsburgh; C. Fred Neilson, of Shrewsbury, N. J.; and J. Bailey Wilson, of Media, Pa.

The award was greeted with an outburst of applause.

The judges found Champion Talavera Margaret to be exceptional in form and body, beautiful in head and expression and brimming over with superb fox terrier quality.

A great future was predicted for Champion Talavera Margaret when she defeated the great Sealyham terrier, Champion Pinegrade Perfection, last year's champion, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Brown of New York.

Five Dogs in Finals

They met this year in competition for the best in the terrier class and the fox was awarded honors over the Sealyham. That led fanciers to believe nothing could stop Champion Talavera Margaret for the championship.

The five dogs aspiring for the highest honors made an imposing picture as they entered the ring. They were Gustave M. Mosler's beagle, Meadow Lark Fearnot; Mrs. H. Hartley Dodge's shepherd, Cito von der Marktfeste; Miss Elsie Hydon's Pomeranian, Bogota Firebug; W. E. Chetwin's bulldog, Sessue, and Talavera Margaret.

The award was a fitting climax to one of the most successful shows ever held. There were 2410 dogs exhibited of which the wire-haired fox terriers predominated.

STATE PADLOCK LAW BACKED AT HEARING

Need for a state padlock law to support enforcement of prohibition was emphasized by records of liquor-selling places repeatedly raided but not closed, when the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Legal Affairs gave a hearing to proponents of the bill. The procedure proposed would close premises which now reopen with different persons in charge after every raid, Representative Elmer E. Spear said.

Figures from the office of Herbert A. Wilson, Commissioner of Police in Boston, showed buildings raided from seven to 35 times within two years. Legal actions to close some of these places under present laws have lain in court two or three years, by which time witnesses have disappeared. Alfred F. Foote, State Commissioner of Public Safety, said the state police know of five places, repeatedly raided and reopened, which could be closed under the proposed law.

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AIR TALK SENT BY MACMILLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

are planning to cruise north along the Labrador coast and on to Baffin Land, to continue our work begun there in 1921 and 1922, when we wintered in Fox Channel and explored the western coast of Baffin Land, and also continue work started on the east coast of Baffin Land in 1926-27.

Our motor car, the first to be seen on this coast, left yesterday on a 100-mile trip to carry our small power boat over the sea ice to the outer islands, where it is our present plan to hunt walrus in March. The snowmobile is a sensation wherever it goes. Eskimos and Indians gather around it in wonder and examine every part of it.

During the last 19 years we have brought to the Eskimos of Greenland and Labrador the electric light, the telephone, the motion picture, the radio, the airplane, the motorboat and now the motorcar. Night after night they listen to radiocasts from New York, Boston, Chicago and dozens of other places. Two years ago we supplied radio sets to the Governor of Greenland. Last year we installed radio sets in the homes of the Moravian missionaries here at Nain and Hopedale. Now they listen in nightly to radiocasts from their homes in Germany and England. You can imagine how much they appreciate what the Americans have done for them.

Work is becoming more interesting every day. When the time comes for leaving for home in September it will only be to prepare for our return in 1929.

WOMEN IN DIPLOMACY

LONDON (AP)—French women are to be admitted to the diplomatic service of their country, according to Madame Kraner Bach, editor of L'International Feminin of Paris. At a meeting of the Women's Freedom League she said "the consent was signed only a few days ago and will be publicly announced next week."

PROF. JOHNSON HONORED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Appointment of Treat B. Johnson as Sterling professor of Chemistry at Yale is announced by Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University.

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A revised edition of this catalogue, describing and pricing old favorite Roses as well as modern novelties. Many varieties are shown in accurate colors; instructions are simplified, pen and ink sketches show planting steps, and how to secure the most flowers. Varieties are classified and arranged to make ordering easy. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant roses.
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BUDGET PASSED DESPITE APPEAL OF GOV. SMITH

New York Senate Refuses to Restore $1,000,000 Cut on Appropriation Bills

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Republican Senatorial leaders have just denied Gov. Alfred E. Smith the unanimous consent necessary to permit him to come before the Senate and explain in person his reasons for demanding inclusion of $1,000,000 in the appropriation bill which had been eliminated by the majority.

Following this refusal, the Senate, after a four-hour debate, passed measures providing $193,000,000 for the support of the Government, but not including any of the items elimination of which had been opposed by the executive.

The move to invite the Governor was made by the minority leader, Bernard Dowling (D.), of New York City, after a majority spokesman had declared that one of the chief reasons why the controversial appropriations were eliminated was that no adequate explanation for their necessity had been made by the executive.

The move brought instant objection from the majority leader, John Knight (R.), of Arcade, who contended that it was out of order. He was upheld in this contention by the presiding officer, Lieut.-Gov. Edwin Corning (D.).

Meanwhile the Governor was waiting in his office below as the debate proceeded. In the course of explaining that the items stricken from the budget were not included in the appropriations previously agreed upon, Senator Charles J. Hewitt (R.), of Locke, finance chairman, intimated smilingly that the Governor "wants a lot of money on the eve of a presidential election."

Republican leaders called attention to the fact that it was a very unusual thing for a Governor to make a request to come on the floor of the Legislature and discuss pending legislation other than by the formal method of a special message.

PISA TOWER TO BE REPAIRED

PISA, Italy (AP)—Repairs destined to prop up the famous leaning tower of Pisa will be undertaken soon under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts. The major cost of the work, which is likely to take four months, will be borne by the state, but the commune of Pisa and private sources have contributed 20,000 lire.

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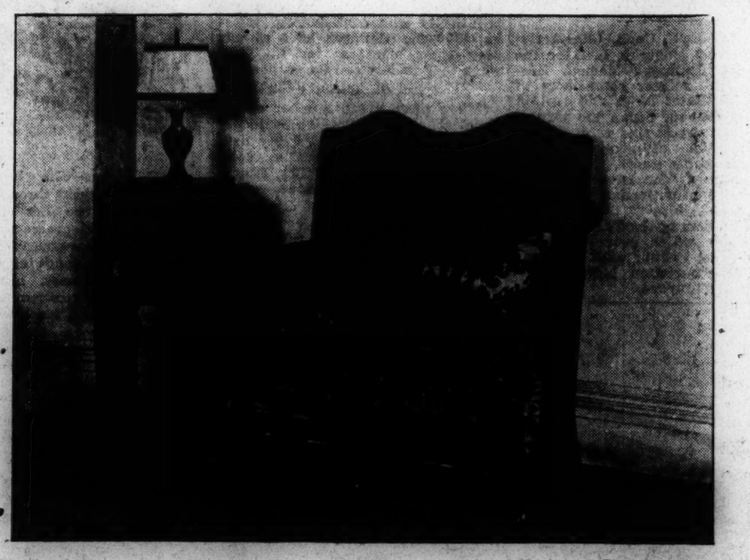
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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

LORD WOLMER ASKS BUSINESS POST OFFICE

Private Enterprise, He Says, Would Produce More Satisfactory Results

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON— "I am perfectly certain," said Viscount Wolmer, Assistant Postmaster-General, speaking at Aldershot recently, "that if the Post Office were managed by private enterprise there would be a more economical and more efficient service."

Interviewed afterward, Lord Wolmer said the main purpose of his speech was to emphasize that administration was an entirely different problem from business. "A government department, by its very nature, is not the best organization to deal with business matters. Its purpose is administration. There is a lot of ability in the Post Office today which has not been found. I believe that private enterprise would run it better, and the Post Office, under private enterprise, would pay a greater dividend, like the big city firms."

Supporters of state-management enterprise recall that the Post Office carries out many functions for the community, such as pension-paying and tax-receiving, the cost of which has to be taken into account in appraising the value of the work done. They also argue that the distribution of letters is a duty which could not be conducted upon a business basis, since unremunerative as well as remunerative services have to be maintained for the public weal.

Vernon Hartshorn, who was Postmaster-General in the last Labor Government, says, "If I thought there was any danger of the public taking the view expressed by Lord Wolmer, not only I, but a great many people would have to speak strongly. I have not the remotest doubt that the British public have accepted not only for the present, but for all time, the idea that the postal service must continue to be in the hands of and controlled by the Nation."

Sir Alfred Mond, representing big business, on the other hand, said: "In the hands of a committee of business men the Post Office could be made much more remunerative."

Sir Woodman Burbidge, chairman Harrods Ltd. (London Departmental Stores) says: "I agree with Lord Wolmer absolutely. Private enterprise demands the keenest managers, and finds them when it raises ability to managerial positions."

It is not expected that any change in the management of the British Post Office will result from Lord Wolmer's criticism. That the question should have been raised by a high Government officer is regarded as evidence that public opinion in Britain is becoming increasingly critical of state interference of every kind.

NEW WELSH HYMN BOOK DELIVERED TO PUBLIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLYHEAD, Wales — The new Welsh Hymn Book compiled for the joint use of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church and the Welsh Wesleyan Methodist Church was recently issued. The issue of the hymnal was anxiously awaited by a somewhat critical public, the rumor having circulated that the book would embody revolutionary changes. Critics wrote condemning the volume months before it was out of the press. Indeed, the criticism began long before the book went to the printers. Some regard the collection as a masterly and representative one, while others are more reserved.

Considerable significance is attached to the publication of this "Llyfr Emynau," for it is felt by many it marks an important epoch in Welsh religious progress, pointing to the ultimate reunion of the denominations of the principality. The compilation of the hymnal was intrusted to a capable committee, which included Sir John Morris Jones and the Rev. D. Tecwyn Evans, both of whom are authorized philologists and hymnologists.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS MEET AT BUDAPEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian Social Democratic Party at its recent annual conference decided against the motion of the extremists that in future the Party should not work through parliamentary methods nor co-operate with the bourgeois parties in any way; but instead they should carry on socialistic propaganda by mass demonstrations. Ludwig Kabok, who presided at the conference, declared himself against altering the peace treaties by armed force, maintaining that only as democracy became stronger in western Europe could any revision be hoped for.

The moderate attitude adopted at this gathering has created a very favorable impression throughout Hungary. Among the resolutions passed were some advocating the recognition of Soviet Russia, the convoking of a Social Democratic Conference of the Danubian States, the establishment in Hungary of labor exchanges, the amendment of the laws relating to workers' insurance and old-age pensions, and the drafting of a 10-year housing program.

BURMA MAKING MUCH PROGRESS

Sir Harcourt Butler, Retiring Governor, Reviews the Province's History

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Sir Harçourt Butler, Burma's distinguished and successful Governor, on the eve of his retirement took the opportunity, when making a farewell address to the Legislative Council, to review his period of office. He believes firmly that the country is making progress all along the lines. In an experience of over 37 years in India and Burma, no less than 12 of which have been spent as Lieutenant-Governor or Governor, he has, he said, seen "a great improvement on all sides and a marked increase in national wealth, happiness, and well-being. Forty years ago," he declared, "no one would have believed in the progress which we take for granted and without comment today."

Some 7500 slaves have been released and human sacrifice has been steadily reduced. By next year slavery will have ceased to exist within the bounds of Burma and Sir Harcourt Butler hopes that in a very short time human sacrifice will be a thing of the past.

According to the Governor's review there are now nearly 100,000 more scholars than there were five years ago and the expenditure in the quinquennium has increased by over 7,500,000 rupees. A beginning is being made in the development of the Province's valuable fisheries. A large building program has been completed, a forestry policy has been laid down and is being pushed ahead, municipal and district self-government have been put on a sounder basis, a new and more modern system for training Government officers has been inaugurated.

A legislative council has passed a measure to provide for the building of a first-rate university, equipped in all directions, and the Burma Oil Company has provided a magnificent engineering college at a cost of £100,000.

"For all the criticism which it receives the Government is more in touch with the people than in the past," Sir Harcourt declared. "We may have a long journey yet to go together, we westerners and easterners, and there may be many obstacles to overcome, but a synthesis is being fashioned on the way. The pace may seem to some too slow, to others too fast, but the progress goes on."

MEMORIAL COLLEGE AT KHARTUM ACTIVE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Gordon Memorial College at Khartum has now become one of the most practically useful institutions in the Sudan, according to the annual report issued here by the governing committee. The college, with over 3000 elementary vernacular school pupils, now includes sections for engineering, science, accountancy, clerical training, etc. Only 42 boys were available for government employment last year, while there were 103 required.

The sending of specially selected students to the American College at Beirut, Syria, continues and in every case so far has proved mutually satisfactory. The Sudan Government not only helps the college very largely, but works very closely with it in Sudanese education generally and is now not only regarded as the flower of the Government's educational tree, but from it its new educational seeds are being increasingly derived.

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The new Canadian Pacific fast freighter Beaverburn arrived at the Surrey Commercial Docks recently, after completing her first voyage from Glasgow to Saint John, N. B., and London. She is the first of the five 10,000-ton cargo steamships of the Beaver class, which have all now been launched and will operate a weekly service between London and the West—St. John in the winter and Montreal in the summer.

King and Queen of Afghanistan to Be Guests of British Monarch

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The King and Queen of Afghanistan are due to arrive here for their state visit during the second week in March. They will be the guests of the King at Buckingham Palace for three days, after which they will be accommodated in a private residence, since London, unlike some European capitals, has no palace which it can put at the disposal of distinguished visitors.

King Amanullah is arranging for a tour of the industrial districts of England after the state visit, being particularly anxious to see the processes of manufacture under modern conditions. He will go to Lancashire and see cotton spinning, weaving and dyeing; to Warwickshire, where he will inspect some engineering works, and to the chief towns of Yorkshire to learn something of the manufacture of cutlery and woolen goods.

Many people have expressed surprise at the appearance of King Amanullah and his consort Queen Shah Khanum. The King himself is tall and olive skinned—much the same shade as is to be found among the majority of the inhabitants of southern Europe. The Queen is stated to be even fairer.

Although he has never before left his native country, King Amanullah has already introduced a number of western customs into his capital, the mountain-girdled Kabul. He has motorcars, electric lights, and plays tennis (in flannels). Outside, in the inaccessible mountain districts which make up most of Afghanistan, civilization has made little, if any headway.

However anxious the young King and Queen may be to introduce some of the novelties they find and approve of during their European tour, they will have to walk warily lest they arouse the antagonism of the religious mullahs, whose power in the country is second only—and scarcely second—to that of the King himself.

British Woman Lord Mayor Entertains Nine Women Mayors

© Keystone

The Above Photo Represents a Unique Event in English History, All the Women Mayors of England and Wales Meeting in Liverpool, Where They Were the Guests at a Banquet of Miss Margaret Beavan, the Lord Mayor. In Addition to Miss Beavan, in the Center, the Group Shows: Mrs. Draper, Deptford; Miss Alice Hudson, Eastbourne; Mrs. Stewart Shaw, Lichfield; Mrs. Edmunds, Merthyr Tydvill; Mrs. Lund, Pudsey; Mrs. L. M. Welch, Southampton; Mrs. Jenkins, Tenby; Mrs. G. E. Cottrell, West Bromwich; Mrs. Edwards-Jones, Wrexham.

FINNS AGREE WITH SWEDEN ON BOUNDARY ISSUE

Two Questions Remain, Touching Baltic Strait and Aland Sea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — While Sweden maintains a rigid official silence on the work of the Finno-Swedish Boundary Commission, Mr. Haataja, one of the Finnish members, has stated in an interview at Helsingfors that the two main questions at issue, the sea boundary of the stretch outside the outermost archipelago and in which way the boundary between the city of Tornea and the coast should be maintained, have been settled satisfactorily to both parties.

In the summer of 1925 the mound of stones, called "Treriksröset" or "landmark of three countries", was put up officially by this commission. The work done by the commission since then practically disposes of the whole boundary determination between Sweden and Finland along the line of the Tornea River, all the way from Treriksröset to the Baltic Sea.

What now remains to be done, said Mr. Haataja, is the making of official maps on the basis of the work of the commission last summer as well as an official description of the boundary and a description of the landmarks stretching from Tornea to the sea. Protocols must also be drawn up. This work will be carried out by means of exchange of official papers between the two countries, as personal meetings are no longer deemed necessary.

As regards the boundary between Sweden and Finland, there remain but two further questions yet to be settled. These are the boundary between the Straits of the Baltic, the narrowest part of the sea separating Sweden from Finland, and the boundary in the Aland Sea.

The old boundary between the two countries dates back to 1810, when Sweden lost Finland to Russia. Since the declaration of Finnish independence in 1918, the boundary landmarks and treaties have become obsolete and out of date in many ways. The proposal to revive these boundary treaties was first put forward on June 26, in Muonio, when the central committee was asked to deal with the matter. The central committee decided to recommend that the Finnish and Swedish Government authorities co-operate in settling this question and at the same time made the further recommendation that the Swedish authorities seek to bring about better telephone connection between the two nations' telephone systems.

The Swedish members of the Boundary Commission are Commander G. Reinius, head of the Marine Map-making Bureau, and Mr. Malmer of the Foreign Office; the Finnish members are Mr. Haataja of the Council for Governmental Survey and Mr. Numelin of the Foreign Office, author of authoritative tourist books on Finland.

Where 3 Countries Meet

BOUNDARIES

A Finnish and Swedish Commission Recently Reached Agreement on the Sea Boundary Outside the Archipelago and That Between the City of Tornea and the Coast.

DUCHESS DE GUISE DECORATED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID — General Sanjurjo, the Spanish High Commissioner to Morocco, has invested the Duchess de Guise with the Grand Cross of the Order of Benificence, in recognition of her notable benefactions to the inhabitants of Larache where she owns an estate. The Duke de Guise, who claims descent from the royal family of France, was amongst those at the ceremony.

GREAT WESTERN DIVIDEND

LONDON, Feb. 16—Great Western Railway declared a final dividend on the consolidated ordinary shares of 4¼ per cent, making 7 per cent for 1927.

BRITISH SET OUT 114,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR TREES

Since War Over 300,000 Acres Have Been Acquired, and Rate Must Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the rate of 23,000 acres per year, a total of 114,000 acres have been planted in Great Britain since afforestation was started after the war, and over 300,000 acres of plantable land have been acquired. This statement was made by Lord Clinton, in an address before the Royal Colonial Institute here recently.

The policy of the Government, he said, was to plant 1,750,000 acres, spread over a period of 80 years, of which 1,100,000 should be completed in 40 years. This is at a rate of 33,000 a year for the next 30 years. But these figures were based on the assumption that 3,000,000 acres of private woodlands were properly stocked, which is not the case. Felling due to the war, the break-up of large estates since the war, and heavy taxation are the main contributing causes which have left 500,000 acres bare and devastated. Owners have no funds for replanting and so if the state acquires these lands, planting must be expanded to over 50,000 acres per year for the next 40 years.

Since the afforestation policy was initiated, schools for forest officers have been started and schools for woodmen have been established, to train men as foresters. Nurseries have been planted and land acquired in advance, a matter of some difficulty in a country like Great Britain. At present only some 3000 men are employed, as the main work is concerned only with the preparation of the ground and planting. At a later stage, when felling begins, sawmills, wood industries, woodworking machinery, and so forth, will develop and give sufficient work to really assist in the employment question. Even now there are some 500 small holdings for workers.

SERBIAN UNION IN TENTH YEAR

Eminent Men of All Parties Admit Benefits of Amalgamation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—On the threshold of the tenth year of the union of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the creation of the present Kingdom, the views of eminent politicians have been sought.

A Serbian said: "The differences now are much smaller than at first. The state and state unity are mightier than all other forces. The difficulties at the beginning were in government of the country. The partisan spirit of politicians hindered internal settlement to some extent. This difficulty is still large, and has brought with it economic and external troubles, which can only be removed gradually."

A Croatian said: "We all stand today for a united and indivisible and complete national and state union. Even those who formerly refused to do so, now recognize the union, and with this the basis of the new state, has been achieved."

A Slovenian view follows: "The Slovenian now has the satisfaction that both the right and left parties are veering toward the center. This movement to me signifies a real advance in our internal political situation."

Lecturer Says England's Moral Mission Is to Free Human Race

So Far From the Country Being at the End of Her Commercial Expansion, He Says, She Is Now Only at the Beginning of It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER—The outstanding fact of the economic world today, declared Principal L. P. Jacks of Manchester College, Oxford, in an address before the Northwestern Free Trade Union here, is that five-sixths of the human race have a low standard of life, and that, consequently, the demand for goods and services is low. The moral mission of Great Britain, he said, is to throw its weight into the cause of human liberation all over the world, "liberty from political oppression, from poverty, from ignorance and from the burden of unskilled labor, which tires the body without interesting the mind."

There were pessimists today who said that the economic mission of Great Britain was at an end. He believed that Great Britain was not at the end of her fortunes, but only at the beginning of them.

The speaker began by saying that he was a moralist rather than an economist. At the same time, he added, he believed there was a point where morals and political economy met and united. Moral idealism was ineffective without businesslike methods, and business methods were of still less use unless backed by moral ideals.

The consumer might be defined as the person who paid everything. He paid the wages, the profits, the taxes and the protective duties where such duties were imposed. The more he was made to pay for one thing the less he had to spend upon other things; the more his buying power was weakened or used in one direction, the less he had to exercise in other directions.

It seemed to him that modern economic science was rather too much occupied with the interests of the producer, and not enough with the interests of the consumer, declared the speaker. It was just at this point that morals and economics came into their closest union. Keep your customer down as a human being, keep him poor, miserable, ill-educated, weak and his value as a consumer became correspondingly low. It followed that the best business from the economic point of view that they could possibly engage in was the business of raising the moral quality of human beings all over the world.

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The ordinary business grows only about 10 per cent a year. Our business grows at an average rate of 100 new stores a year. Managers of these stores are salesmen who have made good. Their incomes are salary *plus* a share in the profits of their own stores *plus* an opportunity to share in the profits of all the other J. C. Penney Company stores. No financial investment is required.
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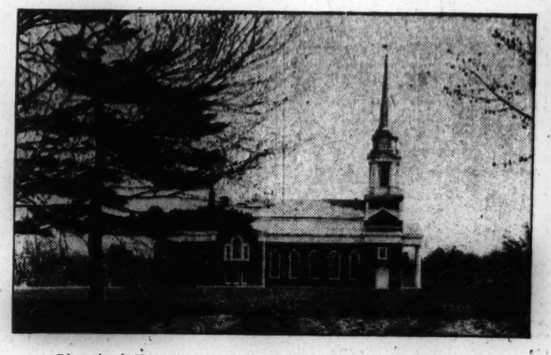
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The succession to the celebrated Roosevelt Organ Works and Farrand & Votey—later Hutchings-Votey—now merged in The Aeolian Company, is a valuable heritage. R. P. Elliot, who served his apprenticeship with the original firm, is at the head of design and manufacture today, aided by a research and consulting staff which includes Leopold Stokowski, formerly organist of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, now distinguished conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and John Hays Hammond, Jr., famous inventor and scientist. This personnel, combined with the finest of materials and a modernly equipped plant, makes every Aeolian-Votey Organ an artistic and practical masterpiece.
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RADIO

RADIO MARKET FEATURING THE A. C. HARNESS

Carter Unit Can Be Used With Several Different Transformers

Harnesses for converting one's present battery receiver over into an A. C. tube receiver are the latest things on the market. Among the particularly good ones we have seen is the new Carter job, which follows the practice in making the conversion without having to make any changes in wiring.

Simply remove the present tubes, disconnect the "A" and "C" batteries, insert the adapters which are part of the Carter Adapter Harness, into the tube sockets, insert the A. C. tubes, and attach the end of the harness to the binding posts on the filament transformer. The terminals and wires are clearly marked.

Since the "A" and "C" batteries were disconnected, the "A" battery terminals, or leads, remain unused. The "C—" terminals or binding posts should be connected to the "C+" binding posts with a short piece of wire. The receiver is then ready to operate without any batteries whatsoever, and in most cases with better tone and greater volume than before.

The following detailed information is given for those interested in the theory of operation. No technical knowledge or consideration of the following specifications is required to make the installation.

The adapter harness supplies A. C. current to the tubes. There are usually three different voltages supplied by a harness of this nature. The radio-frequency and audio-amplifier tubes (Type 326) use 1½ volts to light the filaments. The detector tube (Type 327) uses 2½ volts to light the filament. When a power tube is used, five volts A. C. are supplied directly to this tube from the filament transformer.

After the harness is installed, the old filament wiring remains unused, except for B— and C bias voltages. The "A—" and "A+" terminals are automatically connected together by the adapters, making sure that the grid returns in the set all connect to a common point, that is, very often some "C" battery or grid return connections connect to the negative filament terminal wires, others connect to the positive filament. It is obvious that this would result in an open circuit if these wires were not connected together.

This old filament wiring, to which is connected all of the grid circuits of the 326 type tubes, is connected to the adjustable center tap resistor (hum adjustor) or the center tap of the 1½-volt winding of the filament transformer.

Some filament transformer manufacturers choose to tap all of their filament windings, others tap all but the 1½-volt winding, while still others do not tap any of them. There is a Carter Harness for every need, so when seeking information about A. C. conversion, be sure to specify the type of set and the name of the transformer that you are planning to use.

A variable resistance or "C" bias regulator is connected in series with this grid lead. By adjusting this resistance, the "C" bias voltage for these tubes can be set at any desired value. Then, in order to prevent this resistance from causing undesirable coupling between tubes, two small by-pass condensers are inserted in the circuit to lower its resistance to the radio-frequency energy. A 1/5-ohm rheostat (marked "filament regulator" in illustration) is inserted in this 1½-volt circuit to reduce the voltage applied to the 326 type tubes in case the circuit should be unstable and have a tendency to produce undesirable oscillation. All of this apparatus is housed in a small container which is part of the harness.

The cathode, or fifth terminal in the detector tube, is the element that emits, or gives off, small particles of electrical energy that flow to the plate of the tube. The connection of this element to the old filament wiring is taken care of inside of the detector adapter.

The center tap of the 2½-volt or heater winding is brought out in the form of a flexible lead, marked "detector, B+45, or A—." When a transformer not having a center tap is used, the harness contains a suitable fixed center tap resistor to supply the connection for the flexible lead, marked "detector B+45, or A—." Tube manufacturers recommend that this be connected to the detector binding post, or to one of the other designations just given. Although the receiver will work with any of these connections it is best to try them to see which is most satisfactory for your particular case.

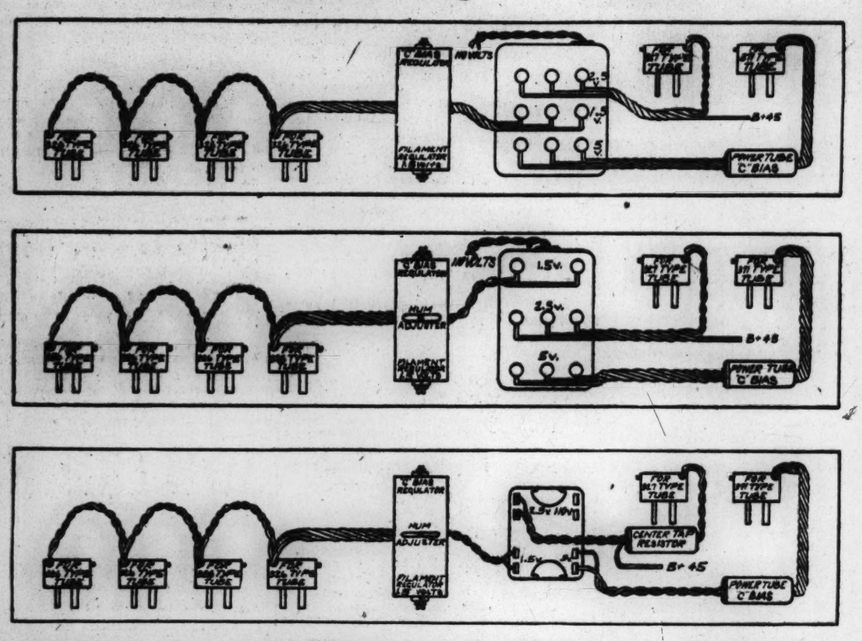
The detector part of the adapter harness just described, and the power tube part of the adapter harness, are separate from the remainder of the harness for the reason that no electrical connection exists between them. The power tube part of the harness has a small container unit, in which is the necessary resistor to bias the power tube, that is, to provide "C" voltage. This fixed resistor is 2000 ohms, and is suitable for either the 371 or 312 type power tube. When a transformer not having a center tap is used, the harness contains a suitable fixed center tap resistor to supply this connection. The type of power tube that is in the set before the conversion is made, should be re-used, since the circuit is especially designed for that particular tube, and it is not advisable to change unless expert advice is received.

After the set is converted the old volume control usually becomes inoperative. The most effective volume control for AC-operated sets is a variable resistance connected across the aerial and ground terminals. The Carter No. 100 Auxiliary Volume Control consists of a suitable variable resistance on a 10-foot cord. The other end of this cord may be connected across the aerial and ground binding posts of a radio set. This permits adding a volume control to any converted set without changing the wiring.

The harness comes in a box with complete instructions and all necessary parts. All necessary equipment is built into the harness and completely wired. Standard harnesses are available for 5, 6 and 7 tube sets, both with or without power tube.

We wish to emphasize the fact that this data is given for the information of those who may be interested in the technical details and that the actual conversion of a battery-operated set to AC-tube operation, requires but a very short time and is so simple that anyone can do it. No tools are required whatsoever, and the set itself is not disturbed or altered in any way.

Three Ways of Using A. C. Harness



The Upper Illustration Shows the Carter Harness Used With a Karas "A-C Former" or Its Equivalent, and the Middle Drawing a Six-Tube Adapter Using a Silver-Marshall or Bremer-Tully Filament Transformer or Their Equivalent. The Lower Illustration Shows How a Six-Tube Harness Can Be Applied to the Type of Filament Transformer Made by Thordarson, Jefferson or Acme.

European Radio Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The B. B. C. is always experimenting to get better results and the power of the Daventry 5GB station has been raised from 14 to 24 kw. The report is that, although the service area has not been extended by the increase of power, the signals are stronger.

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Following on the practical completion of its task of equipping hospitals with wireless sets the Daily News and Star Fund turned its attention to lighthouses and lightships. The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a gathering in London recently held to celebrate the equipment of the many lighthouses and lightships round the coast with radio receiving sets.

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H. M. Bateman, the well-known cartoonist, has achieved the apparently impossible in making oscillation a matter for mirth. The B. B. C. has issued a booklet all about oscillation, illustrated by Mr. Bateman. Sufferers hope that possibly his picture of "the man who boasts of getting Timbuktu on one valve" may have a salutary effect.

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One of the activities of the B. B. C. is the collection of silver paper which is sold to provide wireless sets in children's hospitals. An average of 8 sacks per fortnight are received which means quite a lot of lead in a year.

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To illustrate the vagaries of the short waves an experimenter states recently that when searching their waveband round about 25 meters he tuned in 2ZY, the Manchester station on the loudspeaker. Manchester's wave-length is 384 meters.

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The British East African Broadcasting Company has been formed to transmit programs to the scattered settlers. Atmospherics are a considerable trouble in that part of the world.

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The 5SW Empire Experimental Station at Chelmsford has not met with much success on the 24-meter wavelength. Reports have come in from South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand that parts of programs have been heard, but with no consistency. Experiments are to be made with other wavelengths. Probably two or more will have to be used according to the time of day.

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A spectacular item in the Lord Mayor's Show was the Marconi auto-alarm car. Fitted up as a radio operator's cabin on a ship a bell rang periodically and the operator jumped to his instruments, lamps lit up and sparks flew, much to the enjoyment of the crowd.

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Radio in Lithuania is going ahead. In 1925 there were 172 receiving sets registered. These rose in 1926 to 323 and in 1927 to 4410.

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Radio fans in England are still agitating for a universal announcing of the names of stations after each item in a program and also for some distinctive sound by which to recognize a station at intervals. So many now have metronomes or gongs that these and other sounds want tabulating.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WLOE, Boston, Mass. (1240kc-241m)
10 p. m.—Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association banquet; Senator David I. Walsh, speaker.
11 News.
11:10 Karl Rohde's orchestra.
12 Waltham time.

Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—Loew's Orpheum Theater program.
11 Martha Lee Women's Club.
11:40 News.
11:50 Brunswick Hour.
1 p. m.—Waltham time.

WBET, Boston, Mass. (1040kc-288m)
6:30 p. m.—Stanley's Old Timers.
7 News; financial summary.
7:10 Boston Society of Natural History talk.
7:30 Ritz-Carlton concert.
8:30 WBET Troupers present one-act comedy.
9 "Melodies of the Northland;" Scandia Glee Club.
9:30 Delizia Ladies' Quartet.
10 Sam Robbins and his orchestra.
11 Correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900kc-333m)
5:27 p. m.—Time and weather.
5:30 The Magic Box at Half After Five.
6 Capitolean Trio.
6:45 Penn's "Say It With Flowers."
7 "Political Situation," M. J. Hennessy.
7:10 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
7:30 Park and Pollard Pioneers.
8 Musical program.
8:30 WJZ, Ampico Hour; Frimy music.
9 WJZ, Maxwell Hour; Longines time.
10:01 B. J. Erickson tenor; Harry Hughes, baritone.
10:30 Edward J. McEnelly and his orchestra.
11:30 Time and weather.

Tomorrow

10 a. m.—"Eddie" Mothoc and his orchestra.
10:30 Lena B. Knox Trio.
11 Organ recital by Frank Bellizia.
11:30 Marcia Ray.
11:35 Wallace Streeter and his Templers.
11:50 "Aunt Sammy."
12 Wallace Streeter's Templers.
12:30 p. m.—WJZ, Park Central music.
1 Time and weather.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (650kc-461m)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Copley-Plaza Trio.
4:25 Popular selections by "Carl, Billy and Agnes."
4:35 Copley-Plaza Trio.
4:50 "Carl, Billy and Agnes."
5 Ted and his Gang.
5:50 Householders guide.
6 The Juvenile Smilers.
6:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
6:55 Correct time; temperature.
7 Dance program, direction Karle Rohde.
7:25 News; weather.
7:30 Agnes Marcionet, soprano; Claire Sterling, accompanist.
7:45 Lady of the Ivories.
8 Dudley Radio Carollers.
8:30 Metropolitan Theater studio.
9:15 Metropolitan Theater stage show.
10:15 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11 News.
11:10 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.
8 News summary.
8:10 Boston Information Service.
9:30 The Polar Bears.
10:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11 Petite Symphonie, Will Dodge, conductor.
11:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11:58 Time signals and weather.
12:01 p. m.—News.
12:05 Shepard Colonial Luncheon Concert.
12:15 Noon service from King's Chapel.
1 Luncheon concert.
1:30 "Eddie" at the organ.
2 News.
2:05 Boston Information Service.
2:30 "The Dandies of Yesterday."

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (590kc-508m)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Highway bulletin.
4:12 Gladys Scholze, contralto; Amy Dockham, accompanist.
5:15 Mme. Berthe T. Dupee, French reading.
5:35 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:35 News.
6:45 Big Brother Club; "Along the Line."
7:30 WEAF Coward Comfort Hour.
8 WEAF, Dodge Brothers' Presentation.
8:30 WEAF, Hoover Sentinels.
9 WEAF, Howard time; Cliquot Club Eskimos.
10 WEAF, "Scrappy" Lambert and "Billy" Hilpot.
10:30 Radio forecast and weather.
10:35 Henry Kalis and his orchestra.
11:05 News.
11:15 Henry Kalis and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

8 a. m.—Steinert Morning Musicale.
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."
8:45 E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
10 WEAF, "Appreciation of Music," Walter Damrosch and New York Symphony Orchestra.
11 WEAF, Betty Crocker.
11:15 WEAF, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals and news.
12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.
12:40 Produce market report.
1:55 Leah Wade, contralto.
2:05 League of Women Voters, talk.
2:20 Sterling Trio.
3 Anne Bradford, reading.
3:15 Cora W. Pratt, mezzo soprano.
3:30 WEAF, U. S. Marine Band.

WBSO, Wellesley, Mass. (780kc-384m)
4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
12 Midnight Ministry.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (820kc-366m)
7:20 p. m.—News.
7:30 to 8:30 From WEAF.
8:30 News.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (580kc-517m)
6:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
7 Travel talk.
7:25 Little Messenger.
7:30 to 8:30 From WEAF.
8:30 Standardyne String Ensemble.
9 to 10:30 From WEAF.
10:30 News.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (890kc-337m)
7:30 to 8:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
8:30 Public roads talk.
8:35 The Boy Friends.
9 From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (560kc-535m)
6:30 p. m.—Hotel Bond Trio.
7 Ayers Boys.
7:30 to 8:30—From WEAF.
8:30 Capitol Theater Presentation.
10:10 Club Worthy orchestra.
10:40 From WEAF.
11:10 Time; news; weather.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (990kc-303m)
7:30 p. m.—Natural science news.
8 From WEAF.
8:30 Vocal program.
9 to 11:30 From WEAF.

WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y. (1160kc-259m)
7:30 p. m.—From WGY.
8 Studio program.
8:30 Clark Music Company program.
9 Studio program.
9:30 Jack Shannon, pianist.
10 From WGY.
11 Studio program.
11:30 From WGY.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (790kc-380m)
7:30 p. m.—Union College address.
7:45 Anthony Stefan, violinist.
8 to 10 From WEAF.
10 Carborundum Band.
11 From WEAF.
11:30 Organ recital, Floyd Walters.

WGBS, New York (860kc-349m)
10 p. m.—Empire Jubilee Quartet.
10:15 Yiddish music and readings.
11 Eddie Worth's orchestra.
11:30 Irene Davis, pianist.
11:40 Maude Preston Doughty, "Dusky Mirth."
11:50 Irene Davis, pianist.
12 Eddie Worth's orchestra.

WJZ, New York (660kc-454m)
7 p. m.—Longines time; United States Marine Band.
7:30 National Mixed Quartet.
8 Retold Tales.
8:30 Ampico Hour; Friml music.
9 Maxwell Hour.
10 Longines time; Continentals' musicale.
11 Slumber music.

WEAF, New York (610kc-492m)
6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria music.
7 Hymn sing.
7:30 Coward Comfort Hour.
8 Dodge Brothers Presentation.
8:30 Hoover Sentinels.
9 Howard time; Cliquot Club Eskimos.
10 "Scrappy" Lambert and "Billy" Hilpot.
10:30 Statler's Pennsylvanians.
11:30 Arnold Johnson's orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (710kc-422m)
7 p. m.—Shelton Ensemble.
7:30 Hale Byers' dinner dance.
8 New York University program.
8:15 Nathaniel Robin, pianist.
8:25 New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conducting.
10:15 Organ Nocturne; Howard Hits, baritone.
11 News; weather; Paul Specht's orchestra.

WFG, Atlantic City (1000kc-275m)
7:05 p. m.—Shelburne operatic concert.
8 Casino Dinner Dance.
8:30 Playground Revellers.
9 Chalfonte-Haddon Dual Trio.
10 Emo's movie talk.
10:20 Organ recital, Jean Weiner.
11:30 Silver Slipper Dance Orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (950kc-316m)
7:30 p. m.—Becker's Hawaiian Trio.
7:45 University of Pittsburgh address.
8 to 10 From WJZ.

Radio Notes

A DEMONSTRATION program in his projected course in musical appreciation for schools presented by Walter Damrosch, conducting the New York Symphony Orchestra, will again be radiocast through stations associated with the NBC Blue Network, Friday morning, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time (9 o'clock central standard time). The Feb. 17 program will be the third in a series presented by the veteran conductor, and is designed to appeal to high school and college students.

Mr. Damrosch explains the selection to be presented, bringing out its significance and pointing out the themes interpreted by the various instruments. Then he makes the themes even clearer by playing them over on the piano, and finally the whole selection is played by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

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The first selection in the program for Feb. 17 will be two movements from Schubert's "Symphony in B Minor," the so-called "Unfinished Symphony." Only two complete movements of this symphony were ever found, and later an additional eight bars of a scherzo were discovered.

Bach's "Air for the G String," a famous composition whose technical requirements have made it something of a favorite among violin virtuosos, will be played as the second number in this program, which will conclude with "The Spinning Wheel of Omphale," by Saint-Saëns.

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This program will be heard through WJZ, New York; WBAL, Baltimore; WHAM, Rochester; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WLW, Cincinnati; WJR, Detroit; KYW, Chicago; WEEI, Boston; WTIC, Hartford; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WCSH, Portland; WRC, Washington; KSD, St. Louis; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WOC, Davenport; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; WHAS, Louisville; WSM, Nashville; WMC, Memphis, and WSB, Atlanta.

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The 60-minute program is as follows:

Cities Service March.....Bourdon
Selections from the Ameer.....Herbert
Dedication (Widmung).....Franz
The Cavaliers
Voices of Love.....Schumann-Bourdon
Four 'cellos
Spanish Dance in A-Major..Moszkowski
Carmen Fantaisie.....Bizet-Sarasate
Violin solo—Sascha Fidelman
Flamingo Love Call .....MacArthur
Tarantelle ..... Arditi
Across the River .....Penn
The Cavaliers
An Indian Legend.....Baron
In Sight of the Oasis.....Baron
Marcheta.....Schertzinger-Bourdon
To a Wild Rose.....MacDowell-Bourdon
Orchestra and Cavaliers

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"Valse Impromptu," by Clydé Doerr, director of the White Rock Concerts, will be played as a saxophone solo during the program which will be radiocast through stations associated with the Blue Network, Friday evening, Feb. 17, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Frank Cuthbert, baritone soloist, will sing "There'll Be No Distinction" and "Rolling Down to Rio."

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The complete program for this radiocast follows:

Where the Cot-Cot-Cotton Grows
Orchestra
I Never Dreamed
Orchestra
There'll Be No Distinction
Vocal Solo, Frank Cuthbert
Singapore Sorrows (fox-trot)
Orchestra
Valse Impromptu
Saxophone Solo
For My Baby (fox-trot)
Orchestra
Rolling Down to Rio
Baritone Solo, Frank Cuthbert
When You're With Somebody Else
Orchestra
Scarf Dance
Orchestra
White Rock March
Orchestra

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The White Rock concert will be heard through WJZ, New York; WBZ, Springfield; WBZA, Boston; WBAL, Baltimore; WHAM, Rochester; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WLW, Cincinnati; WJR, Detroit; KYW, Chicago; KWK, St. Louis, and WREN, Lawrence, Kan.

In the Pacific Coast presentation of the identical White Rock concert which will be heard on the same evening at 9 o'clock, Pacific standard time, over the Pacific Network, Harold Dane, baritone, will sing the solos and Walter Beban will play the "Valse Impromptu."

NEW PLAN HELPS CALIFORNIA LAW

Moving About of Judges to Where Most Needed Aids in Clearing Dockets

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO—The machinery of justice has been considerably speeded up throughout California by a judicial council plan, whereby judges are moved about the State from court to court as the natural pressure of legal business dictates.

Commenting upon the first successful year of trial given the plan, William H. Waste, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, said in an article written for a local legal journal:

"During the calendar year just closed the chief justice made nearly 800 assignments of judges, principally for the trial of cases in the Superior Courts. In Los Angeles County, where the need has been greatest, the judges of the Municipal Court were also constantly under assignment for trial work in the Superior Court. When necessary, the places thus made temporarily vacant in the Municipal Court were filled by assignment of well-qualified justices of the peace.

"A most gratifying result has been accomplished by the assignment of judges from the Superior Court to the District Courts of Appeal. A far greater number of appeals has been determined during the year than during any other similar period since the intermediate appellate tribunals were created. This result has had its effect on the work of the Supreme Court, which, in addition to handing down the largest number of written opinions for many years, has been called upon to pass on a large number of petitions for hearing after decision in the District Courts of Appeal."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

BROADHURST W. 44 ST. MATS. WED., SAT., 2:30
WINTHROP AMES Presents GEORGE ARLISS in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Martin Beck Theatre 45th St. 8th Ave. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
THE SHANNONS OF BROADWAY
A New Comedy by JAMES GLEASON

PLAYHOUSE 48th, East of B'y. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Mon. and Wed.
"THE Queen's Husband"
with ROLAND YOUNG
"Immensely engaging play"—Woollcott, World

Chanin's W. 46th St. THEATRE. Evgs. 8:25 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:25
THE COLLEGIATE MUSICAL COMEDY
"Good News"
"Speed . . . action . . . youth. A joyful musical comedy."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
The Great American Song and Dance Show
The MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN
AND 150 SINGING AND DANCING COMEDIANS

MOTION PICTURES

The mighty drama of the war in the air, made by men who were war-fliers, and a thrilling love-story that might have happened in your own neighborhood!
27th Week
CRITERION Theatre, New York
11th Week
ALDINE Theatre, Philadelphia
7th Week
TREMONT Theatre, Boston

AMUSEMENTS

NEWARK, N. J.

BROAD STREET THEATRE ONE WEEK
WINTHROP AMES' GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA COMPANY
"MIKADO." "IOLANTHE" "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
NEXT WEEK—MAJESTIC, BROOKLYN

BOSTON

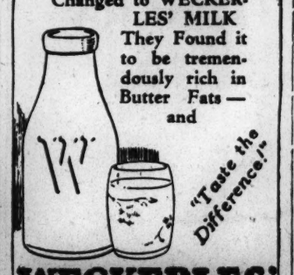
JORDAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15 P. M.
CAMILLE GIROUARD
BARITONE
Margaret Kent Hubbard, Accompanist
Mgt. WILLARD MEAKIN

PLYMOUTH Now Playing
America's Inimitable Star
WM. HODGE
in "Straight Thru the Door"
A Smart Mystery Comedy
Popular Price $1.50 Mats. Wed. and Sat.

COPLEY TUE., THUR., SAT. at 2:30 EVES. at 8:30
FIRST TIME IN BOSTON
London's Reigning Comedy Hit
Yellow Sands
By Eden & Adelaide Phillpotts
COMEDY IN EVERY LINE

Perkins Silk Shops
Established 1908
THE LAST WORD IN PRINTS
PRIMITIVE AMERICAN PRINTS
Embodying American Indian History—Printed on crepe or radium—40 inches wide.
$3.50 a yard
Perkins Silk Shops
13-17 North Pearl St. 244 Park St.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Over Kresge 5 and 10-Cent Store
Parking Permitted
MAIL ORDERS PREPAID

"Buffalo's Veteran Milk Dealers"
Yesterday
Many More Families Changed to WECKERLES' MILK
They Found it to be tremendously rich in Butter Fats—and



WECKERLES' MILK
Tremendously Rich in Butter Fats
PHONE JEF. 7400
CALL ANY TIME ~ DAY OR NIGHT
"Buffalo's Veteran Milk Dealers"

BUFFALO

Spring Millinery
New Styles
New Colors
at Great Savings
CHARLES
416 Main Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Flint & Kent
554-562 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Men's Finer Suits
¼ Less
All Are Hand-Tailored
Models from Jos. May & Son of London and from Fruhauf

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In the New Spring Styles
Moderately Priced
Grace & Merit
21-23 NO. PEARL ST.
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Incorporated
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Largest Hotel Equipment House between New York and Chicago
Hotels, Restaurants and Lunch Rooms equipped. Also Store Market and Soda, Fountain Fixtures. Blue prints and estimates furnished on request.

STEEFEL SAYS
Women's Silk Hosiery
The new Diamond Point Heel, Service Weight. Evenglow, Grain and Rose Gunmetal.
Special $1.65
3 pairs $4.50
Mail Orders Filled
Steefel Brothers
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Your Resolutions:
Did you resolve to save some money in 1928?
"The Big Christmas Club Bank" can help you!
Save 50 cents, $1.00 or more each week.
Or pay any amount, weekly or monthly.
Open Afternoons Until 5
4 Christmas Club Tellers
You can bank by mail—Send for illustrated booklet
National Savings Bank
70-72 State Street, Albany

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Sterling Ranges and Furnaces
Diehl Square Dealer
759-63 Main Street West
Sheet Metal Work and Repairs
Expert Service

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Now in Stock
New Full Fashioned
Humming-Bird Silk Hosiery
For those women always looking for something a little better.
McCURDY & CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DINE AT HOME
on East Avenue at the
ALEXANDRA
We wish to announce that the delicious $1.25 Dinner served only on Sundays at the East Avenue Coffee Shop is served nightly in our new restaurant, East Avenue at Alexander Street, from 5 to 8 p. m.
ALEXANDRA
Bridge Luncheons $1.00
Special Menus Arranged. Tel. Stone 2640

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Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
In Dividend Paying Companies
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Cadillac Building 171 Court St.

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REAL CANDY
Candy Exquisite in Quality
One of my samples will convince you that my candy is unusual.
60c per lb.
Delivered 75c
ANN WARNER
58 Clinton Avenue, N.

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McFARLIN CLOTHING COMPANY
Overcoats and Suits
Sports Wear
Hats, Caps and Shoes
Furnishings for Men and Boys
Free Parking
Official Boy Scout Store

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HANAN SHOES
HANAN & SON
47 East Avenue
Successor to Gould, Lee & Webster
47 East Ave.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
As distributors of quality merchandise we are pleased to announce complete selections of Stein-Bloch Clothes—Stetson Hats—French, Shriner and Urner Shoes and Manhattan Shirts.
Union Clothing Co.
115-117 EAST MAIN
Between South and Water

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
The Quest
What are people hurrying after? What are they looking for? Aren't they in quest of Happiness?
It is the privilege of this great store to help in the quest. Exquisite gowns, fine house furnishings, linens, millinery, accessories—everything for yourself or your home is here. The world's finest merchandise, at the lowest possible cost.
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Snow Crews Strategically Alert on Northwest's Through Roads

State Highway Programs Which Reckon Effectually With the Biggest Tests That a Snow-Handling Organization Has to Meet

Moscow, Idaho
Special Correspondence

THE snow has come to the Northwest in unusual depths, and no one appreciates it more than the snow crews. This winter is the biggest test of snow-handling organizations since the idea was included in state highway programs. With this unusual snowfall the demand for snow removal has been greater than ever, but the highway departments have been able only to keep main through highways open. They have, however, accomplished commendable results doing that. A new demand arising this winter is from rural schools operating bus lines to gather pupils. The heavy snows have blocked many of these lines and disrupted school in many rural communities.

Fears of Bad Winters Vanishing

The American Automobile Association estimates that in the 36 northern snow states more than 117,000 miles, which is about 50 per cent of the mileage of main arterial highways, will be kept open during the winter. This estimate probably was made on the basis of a normal winter. In the Northwest the snow crews are finding it necessary to work on sections which normally do not have enough snow to demand such attention. Even the deserts of southern Idaho, which normally get a light fall, are sufficiently covered to demand use of light equipment.

The Northwest marshaled its snow removal equipment early, stationed it at strategic points along the higher-altitude main highways, particularly near divides and mountain passes where winter gives the motorist much to reckon with. Caring for the snow in the Northwest is becoming an established phase of the highway program and long since has passed the stage of a fad or an experiment. Expenditures for handling excessive snows to enable all-year use of motor vehicles and highways, which represent investments of millions of dollars in the Northwest, have justified themselves and expansion in this branch of highway activity is in sight.

A few years ago the majority of auto owners preferred to leave their cars in the garage during the winter months. Today, however, conditions have changed and with most arterial highways in the Northwest graveled or hard-surfaced the fears of bad winter roads are gone. The chief embarrassment of winter travel has been the snow, but highway departments are responding to the demand and spending considerable money to buy blade and rotary snow plows and to hire men to run them that main roads may be kept open throughout the year.

Because of the mountainous character of the Northwest heavy snows must be handled each winter. Washington and Oregon have extremes from sea level to 8000 and 10,000 feet above. Though an interior State, Idaho has almost the same extremes. Lewiston, an important point on Idaho's highway system, is less than 1000 feet above the sea while within a half day's drive away are highways that run along high plateaus where winters are severe. Such conditions constitute a problem for the highway engineers assigned the task of keeping motors moving during the winter months.

Most states of the Northwest have been doing snow removal work long enough to have a fair idea of the equipment needed to handle a maximum snowfall and where this equipment must be stationed in order to perform best service. The snow men find they must always prepare for an extreme winter and must have their machinery ready to handle what the old timers may call "the heaviest snowfall as far back as I can remember." It may develop that their preparations were unnecessary but many a highway department in recent years of experiment has found itself smothered by an unexpected snowstorm beyond its ability to handle. Of course, no two winters may be the same but snow removal engineers find it desirable always to be prepared for the worst.

In Washington

Altitudes of 9000 feet and above completely eliminate themselves from the winter highways system. At such levels snows fall too heavily and drift to such an extent that even rotary crews cannot keep traffic moving at a reasonable expense. On the lower altitudes the snow fighters have found that blade plows, mounted on fast-moving trucks, serve admirably to remove the snow immediately after it falls. In some cases heavier scrapers are necessary to remove the caked ice. In the mountain passes rotary plows are pressed into service to bore through the drifts. In all phases of the work speed is supreme. That is why equipment is so stationed that it can get into action while the snow blanket is still fresh and before venturesome travelers commence to pack it down.

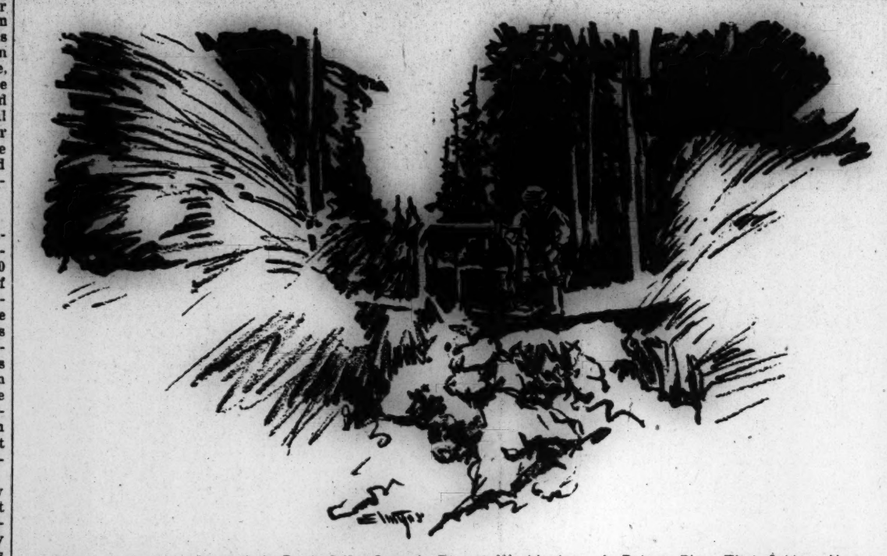
This winter approximately $300,000 is available for snow removal work on Northwest highways. This is in addition to new equipment purchased during the summer and now on the battle line. Of course the kind of weather will determine how much is spent for gasoline, oil, labor and other items on the expense bill but the northwestern states are not opposed to liberal expenditures when it means keeping their main roads open to heavy winter travel.

In Washington, snow removal organization has been going on in increasing volume for the last 10 years, says Samuel J. Humes, state highway engineer. During the summer, the Washington department purchased additional rotary equipment, a tractor and about 10,000 feet of snow fence to supplement snow equipment in service last winter. Oregon has been keeping snow off its main arterial highways since 1922. Some attempt was made in snow removal in the winter of 1921, but because of inadequate equipment it did not meet with much success. This winter the department has about $130,000 available to keep all constructed highways open with the exception of the Mt. Hood loop and the McKenzie highway across the Cascade range. This is about the amount Oregon spent on snow fighting last winter. For this activity the Oregon department has mustered the following equipment: 50 truck plows, 15 five-ton mold board tractor plows, one five-ton tractor rotary plow, four 10-ton rotary tractor plows, and three rotary truck plows.

"We are of the opinion that the cost of snow removal, if moderate, is justified by reason of the increased use to which the highways are put during the winter season," explains Roy A. Klein, Oregon's state highway engineer. "If they are blocked with snow an enormous amount of privately-owned equipment in the way of motor vehicles is tied up."

Idaho has added several rotary truck plows to its snow machinery and these trucks are stationed at central points on the state highway system. The trucks are fast moving, equipped with electric lights, and are able to respond to emergency calls and do night work, which is essential in successful snow battling. For light work Idaho uses the motor patrols purchased for highway maintenance and also used last summer in the extensive program of oil-treating gravel roads.

The Old Oregon trail and its feeder routes, one of the main routes followed by transcontinental motor travel, is patroled by both Oregon and Idaho snow crews. Idaho's north and south highway is kept open on both northern and southern ends. Highways radiating from Spokane and highways running from Seattle and Portland north and south along the Pacific coast also see plenty of snow equipment.



Winter's Business in Snoqualmie Pass of the Cascade Range, Washington. A Rotary Plow That Seldom Has a Chance to Cool Amidst Mountains of Snow.

Food and Rayon From Hulls of Peanuts Now Possible

Even Synthetic Wood, Sugars and "Binders" Used in Building May Be Extracted From Shells Which May Be Material for Houses of Future

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The United States Government has been turning peanut shells into many extraordinary things. Some of them have gone into the hopper and come out as wall board, and others have gone into retorts and emerged as valuable chemicals.

The other day in discussion in the House, the subject of $50,000 set aside to the Bureau of Standards for the investigation and utilization of waste products of the land was brought up. Basing their remarks on what has already been done to utilize the hitherto waste products of cotton and peanut plants, speakers asserted hardly any other appropriation is charged with such potential importance for so large a section of the agricultural community as this comparatively small item. Of the $50,000, only $9000 may go for field investigation.

Investigation on the cotton waste, according to George K. Burgess, director of the Bureau of Standards, showed stalks are already used in a small way in making partition tiles, but that it is much more valuable as a fertilizer. Experiments under way would separate the cotton linters from the bran in the waste hulls to produce pyroxilene lacquers, while the brans would produce fertilizer, cellulose and even food products from "xylose." Synthetic resins and plasters also come from furfural, which is derived from the waste hulls.

In the same way everything from synthetic foods to synthetic wood may be extracted from peanut hulls, under improved processes, to the immense benefit of the farmer, according to Mr. Burgess.

Peanut shells may build the houses of the future. Work is under way to employ the fine and coarse ground hulls as binders in gypsum and building blocks. It is proposed to employ the pulp for rayon or artificial silk; to extract and use the sugars, including xylose, a hitherto rare and high-priced substance, which it is found may readily be obtained.

PRACTICAL HELP GIVEN FARMERS BY NEW COURSE

New York Innovation Puts Everyday Farm Problems Up for Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University took an entirely new step in education this college year when it set aside 12 weeks between November and February when any farmer in the State may come to the college and study the problems which he encounters in his daily life on the farm.

Officials of the college declare the experiment to have been a complete success, and are arranging to enlarge the facilities next year. No definite time was given to the study of any one subject. Each student was permitted to work with one until he thought he knew enough about it. He then held a conference with a professor, who told him what else the subject offered and advised him whether he should keep on with it.

About 15 farmers took advantage of the college's offer this year. They come from as far away as the Adirondack Mountains, although the general average was 100 miles. While one of them had had a college education, the others had not gone further than high school. Outside of an entrance fee of $2, no other expenses were necessary. Any materials which the pupils used, however, were paid for by him.

A large variety of work was offered. They might study farm carpentry, gas engines, explosives, blacksmithing, knots, splices and hitches, soldering, plumbing, drainage, concrete, transmission, tractors and trucks or general farm machinery. One farmer came to the school with a fertilizer drill, a binder and a tractor. The drill had had the bottom eaten out through the chemical action of acid phosphate. The engine of the binder had been run into a stone and thrown out of line. The tractor was out of order. Each machine was studied and repaired at a total cost to the student of $25, whereas new machines would have cost hundreds of dollars.

One improvement which will be made next year will be the definite assignment of a certain time to each branch of study. Some of the farmer-students came to Utica for the entire 12 weeks. Others were at the college for only a few days. The general average, however, was about four weeks. With a definite period assigned to each subject, the students can plan their winter's program better, thus helping both themselves and the college.

FOREIGN FILM MEN GATHER IN NEW YORK

International Convention of Motion Picture Executives

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Ten European representatives of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Corporation have just arrived in New York on the Mauretania, to attend the first international convention of motion picture executives of this organization.

The representatives arriving were Raoul Le Mat of Stockholm, Allan Byre and Henry F. Gunderloch of Paris, J. C. Squier of London, Tage Nielsen of Copenhagen, P. N. Brinch of Berlin, F. Curioni of Rome, David Lewis of Madrid, J. J. Letsch of Brussels, and F. Strengholt of Amsterdam. This delegation will meet with representatives from Central and South America, the Far East, including China and Japan, and Australia in an eight-day convention.

As spokesman for the 10 delegates from Europe, Mr. Brinch declared that the European public has become "picture wise" and now demands the best motion pictures that can be produced.

"In every part of the world," he said, "the demand in motion pictures is for good stories well told, real acting and fine photography. European audiences like 'stars' of several nationalities in the same picture."

CANADIANS JOIN AIR LEAGUE IN MANY CITIES

Prominent Citizens Giving Their Support—Clubs Are Already Being Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—That the Canadian Air League, founded here a few months ago for the purpose of speeding up development in aeronautics, is meeting with splendid response, is shown by the report of Maj.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, chairman of the executive committee of the league, who has returned to the capital after a Dominion-wide tour. Such prominent men as Louis Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Gen. Sir Arthur Currie and Herbert Molson, in the east, and Walter Nichol, former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, J. H. Woods of the Calgary Herald, and Kenneth Blatchford at Edmonton, in the west, are taking an active interest in the promotion of the league.

Cost of membership in the league is $2. In addition to ordinary members there will be patrons, life members and founders. While older people are joining the league, younger are joining the clubs, and will learn to fly at a cost of $150 to $200. Women are eligible for both and many have already put in their applications.

There is a great need in Canada for fully organized air routes and airports, and General MacBrien has been rendering assistance to municipalities in this connection. He outlines the aims of the league as follows:

1. To insure the fullest development of civil and commercial aviation in Canada.
2. To foster Canadian interest in aviation, and to encourage education, research, experiment and manufacture in the science of aeronautics, by private enterprise, in schools and universities and by provincial and Dominion governments.
3. To secure the provision and maintenance of an air force adequate to meet the requirements of defense.
4. To maintain a policy that is national and imperial and entirely independent of all political parties.

ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE PAID TO MAINE CREW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA — In an international ceremony at the Maine monument on the water front here, Cuba and the United States renewed pledges of friendship on the thirtieth anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898 — the event which precipitated the Spanish-American War and led to Cuban independence.

The function served a dual purpose —as a tribute to the crew of the Maine and a gesture of Latin-American friendliness toward the United States. President Machada and Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Italy and member of the Pan-American Conference, were the principal speakers. Delegates to the conference from many Central and South American countries joined in the tribute.

3,000,000,000 FARES CARRIED

NEW YORK (*AP*)—For the first time in history the number of persons carried by New York City transportation lines exceeded the 3,000,000,000-mark during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, the report of the transit commission disclosed.

EUROPE CAN PAY OBLIGATIONS, R. S. DAWES SAYS

Banker Advises Shipment of Goods as Solution for Debt Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Confidence in the ability of European debtor nations to meet their obligations to this country was expressed by Rufus S. Dawes, adviser to the American members of the experts commission which prepared the Dawes plan of reparations settlement and assistant to Owen D. Young at the mid-Western power conference here. Mr. Dawes is a brother of the Vice-President and head of the 1933 Chicago World's Fair.

"International credit takes the course of spreading debts of nations out over generations," he said. "We know that we were never able, prior to 1900, to export enough goods to enable us to pay for what we were obliged to import and that every year we borrowed more money abroad. During our entire existence, at least up to 1900, we borrowed money abroad to build our systems of transportation and to develop our agricultural and mineral wealth.

"If it is true now, it was true then, that the payment of international debts can be made only through the shipment of goods."

The Parker-Smith Co.
NEW HAVEN CONN.
FIRST MORTGAGES on CONNECTICUT REAL ESTATE
To Yield 6½% Interest

Out Come Seeds and Core in a jiffy!
Make a messy job, clean; a hard job easy and quick, and the fruit looks better to serve. Ask your dealer. Write for circular and good proposition for agents.
BOYLE GRAPEFRUIT CORER
BOYLE PRODUCTS CO., New Haven, Conn.

NORFOLK, VA.
New HATS for Spring
BEAUTIFUL! COLORFUL! Moderately Priced
Rice's
322 GRANBY ST., NORFOLK, VA.

HARTFORD, CONN.
OUR greatest sale of the year ends Saturday. Profit by the large Suit and Overcoat Reductions.
THE Luke Horsfall Co.
93-99 Asylum Street, Hartford
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

HARTFORD, CONN.
WINSHIP MIGRATOR
WARDROBE HAT BOX
The hat box that packs like a wardrobe trunk
Handy as a hat box to carry—complete and capacious as a wardrobe trunk—beautiful, well built.
Prices range from $12.50 to $50.00.
H. F. CORNING & CO.
68 Church Street, Hartford, Conn.

WHEELING, W. VA.
The Unique Gift Shop
WE make possible an unlimited selection of unusual art pieces, modern and antique, for gifts or home decoration, not to be seen elsewhere. Importations from every continent. Particulars gladly mailed.
EMILIE ART SHOP
23 11th St. Wheeling W. Va.

WHEELING, W. VA.
Restaurant Janegrace
Cor. Market and Twelfth Streets
The best of food served in an attractive manner.
LUNCHEON—DINNER
Two private dining rooms for parties

HARTFORD, CONN.
A Shop for Men
We seek the privilege of showing you the men's suit fabrics and models for Spring.
THE STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON CO.
IMPORTERS
Paris Hartford London

G. Fox & Co. Inc.
HARTFORD
Now Presenting
New Spring Fashions
for Women and Misses

WHEELING, W. VA.
H. P. McGregor Co.
China and Glass Specialists Since 1858
AGENTS FOR
Lenox China
John Haviland China
Rookwood Pottery
and all that is best in Glass.
1140 Main Street Wheeling, W. Va.

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Reliable Merchandise
Courteous and Appreciative Attention to the Smallest Want
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FOR THE BEST
THE PARISIENNE DYEING & CLEANING CO.
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Anywhere by Telegraph
Arthur Langhans
Floral Experts

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STOVES
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KOLSTER RADIO
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Millinery
that is new and distinctive always featured at the
OUTLET MILLINERY CO.
Main Street, Corner Pratt
HARTFORD, CONN.

BOB SHOP
MARCEL WAVING
Permanent Waving calls for Skill and Artistry
For more than twenty years Schultz Salons have stood out as reputable leaders.
Schultz INC.
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New Spring Styles
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WHEELING, W. VA.
the store where thrifty women shop!
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Authentic Fashions for Spring
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Real Home-Made Candies
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"Wheeling's Oldest and West Virginia's Largest Department Store"
Please Mention The Christian Science Monitor

Our Store Belongs to Our Customers
They are just as much a part of our organization as we are. We could not exist without them. Come in and judge for yourself whether you would like to patronize a store that is different. If you do, please mention The Christian Science Monitor.
Four Deliveries Daily Covering West Hartford and East to Sigourney Street
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One Call 4-6480
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The Quality Store of Baltimore
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CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP
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BALTIMORE, MD.
Sometime along the Middle of March
419 North Charles
will be known as
Mary Campbell House
ENTIRE STOCK
Frocks and Gowns
for Sports, Street, Afternoon, Evening—
Coats, Wraps, Hats, Accessories will be sold at prices that will clear our stocks.
For all I will take to the new place will be my good name! MARY CAMPBELL HOUSE will be stocked afresh!
MARY CAMPBELL

BALTIMORE, MD.
For Service
Yellow Cabs
Hail One Anywhere or Phone
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Sale of Floor Samples in
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North Eutaw Street

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Now! Flint-Bruce's
Semi-Annual
Sale of Furniture
The largest and most complete stocks of fine Furnishings now offer attractive February discounts in price. For best selections at these genuine savings, an early visit is advisable.
The Flint-Bruce Co
103 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

CANADA DRY GINGER ALE, Incorporated

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

25 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
New York, N.Y.

DECEMBER 10th, 1927

Mr. H. C. Burr,
The Christian Science Monitor,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Burr,

In considering our advertising plans for 1928, the results obtained from the Christian Science Monitor during the past year deserve more than the usual recognition of schedule renewal.

The response from both consumer and dealer has been very forcibly impressed, particularly when comparison is made with various other media. Our advertising in your paper has not only occasioned dealer comment to our sales representatives, but has instigated hundreds of letters from appreciative readers.

It was a new experience with us to find subscribers to a newspaper so loyal to our advertising as to send us dealer addresses where CANADA DRY could not be obtained, and furthermore, to insist that their Ginger Ale orders be filled with CANADA DRY.

Such friendship and co-operation surely merit an expression of gratitude, and we take pleasure in enclosing our Schedule for 1928.

Cordially yours,

P.M. Boggs

P.M. BOGGS,
V.P. & Asst. General Manager.
CANADA DRY GINGER ALE, Incorporated.

PMB.FR

THEY HAD A NEW EXPERIENCE

The manufacturers of Canada Dry Ginger Ale were not only pleased but surprised to get letters from readers of The Christian Science Monitor, giving names of dealers from whom they had tried to buy Canada Dry, and telling how these readers had refused to accept some other brand instead.

Other manufacturers, in many lines of business, have had similar experiences, as a result of placing their advertising in this International Daily Newspaper.

Readers of the Monitor patronize the merchants who advertise in its columns, they buy the goods nationally advertised in the Monitor. They take a genuine delight in proving to Monitor advertisers that advertising in the Monitor is a profitable investment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A Quality Medium for Quality Products"

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Gutenberg 42.71

BOSTON
"Advertising Records"
The Christian Science Monitor
Back Bay 4330

BUFFALO
711 Walbridge Building
Seneca 5124

CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg.
Wabash 7182

CINCINNATI
802 Atlas Bank Building
Main 5440

CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Building
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Miss Mopp

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Part I

JANET adjusted her shabby hat, tucked the bundle containing her working clothes under her arm and walked briskly out of the servants' entrance to the Sumner's home. She reached the street just as Adelaide Sumner and three of her sorority sisters turned in at the walk, and though she averted her head and walked on as fast as she could, hoping to escape their notice, she heard Adelaide's giggle and her comment, "There goes the appropriately named Miss Mopp."

Janet's cheeks burned hotly and for a moment angry tears stung her eyelids. But she resolutely winked them back and walked on with her head high.

"There's not a particle of use in letting such things bother me," she told herself sensibly. But as she approached her super-dingy rooming house her courage began to ebb, and when she had let herself into her little cell of a room it seemed to entirely ooze away. She had named the room "The Burrow," and it really was almost as dark and poorly ventilated and cramped as the subterranean home of any mole. Today in her disheartened mood it appeared to Janet more unbeautiful than ever. It always seemed worse after a morning's work in the Sumner's sunny, spacious home, and especially after putting in order Adelaide's exquisitely dainty bedroom.

Janet's Resolve

It was only Janet's ardent determination to develop her musical talent that prevented her from abandoning this self-inflicted hardship. She had left her aunt's home in a small town and come to the city, resolved to make any sacrifice or accept any work that would make it possible for her to have the training necessary to real musical accomplishment. It had not been easy to find work in this city where desirable positions were at a premium, and ordinarily Janet was thankful enough to accept any odd jobs that were offered her.

But this morning, after she had finished her regular Saturday morning's tasks in the Sumner home, Mrs. Sumner had asked her if she would assist in the kitchen tonight as they were short of help. And because her funds so needed replenishing, Janet had said she would. The affair was a dinner in honor of the renowned singer, Madame Reuval, and all of the faculty and Adelaide's sorority friends were invited. Since her unpleasant encounter with the girls as she was leaving the Sumner's home this morning, Janet wished vehemently that she might recall her promise to help in the kitchen tonight.

But now, as always, it was the thought of her music that bolstered up her courage. It wasn't good for her voice to indulge in tears and the blues. It was more imperative today than ever before that she refuse to give way to discouragement. This afternoon Madame Reuval was to address the students of the conservatory, and after the lecture she had generously offered to hear several of the most gifted vocal students in the school who wished advice and suggestions for their future work. Janet was one of the six pupils chosen by the director to sing for Madame Reuval. Adelaide Sumner was another.

It was only on rare occasions that Janet allowed her thoughts to dwell upon the wonderful advantages and opportunities and good fortune that were lavished upon Adelaide, because it almost invariably made her own hardships loom larger. To Janet it seemed that upon Adelaide had been bestowed everything the heart of a girl could desire; adoring parents, the most beautiful home in town, exquisite clothes, musical study abroad and at home with never a moment's consideration of the cost, membership in the sorority, hosts of admiring friends and the privilege of entertaining them delightfully whenever she cared to.

It seemed an incredible array of blessings for one girl to be endowed with, and there were times when Janet wondered why things couldn't be more evenly distributed. But on the whole the fact that her most intense desire was being consummated in her attendance at the conservatory was sufficient to keep her happy and satisfied with her lot.

Now she must prepare for the afternoon. Fortunately there was no one monopolizing the bathroom at this hour so she took a brisk cold shower and, feeling much refreshed, set to work on the songs she was to sing for Madame Reuval. She had to confine her actual practicing to the hours she had at the conservatory, but she had long ago discovered that she gained almost as much from enforced mental practice and going over her music as she did from vocalizing. After finishing her silent practice she dressed carefully for the afternoon, and set out for the conservatory feeling prepared for whatever might be before her.

It was still rather early when she reached the building and the students were gathered in excited little groups about the hall, chattering and laughing. Janet went on into the lecture room where the audience was gradually assembling, and sat down alone. Soon the groups of chattering girls came in and settled down in their seats, and with the appearance of the director who said a few words of introduction, the room became instantly silent and filled with an atmosphere of expectancy.

Madame Reuval's Lecture

Madame Reuval was an exceptionally charming woman, and Janet's responsive heart was so instantly and completely captured by her that during the whole course of the address she was transported out of the little trials and heartaches which had so shortly before depressed her.

In the space of that brief hour, Madame Reuval revealed a wholly unrealized vista of possibilities to Janet, and as the girl listened she felt all of her vague longings and hopes crystallize into a vivid, unquenchable determination. Whatever the cost, she would forge ahead toward her goal. She might not possess the qualities necessary to become a great singer, but she would become the greatest singer that it was in her power to become! It was in this exalted state of mind that she waited, after the lecture, for her turn to sing for Madame Reuval.

The shabbiness of her costume no longer troubled Janet as it had when she started out from her room. Not even when Adelaide emerged from her appearance before the great singer, looking more beautiful and exquisitely groomed than Janet had ever seen her, in one of the costumes she had brought back from abroad, did Janet feel dismayed by the contrast.

Her turn to sing came immediately after Adelaide's and when the director introduced her to Madame Reuval she had the strangest sensation of suddenly finding herself at home after years of loneliness in an alien country. There was an understanding, a friendliness in those wise, kindly gray eyes and in that warm, cordial handclasp that put Janet immediately at ease.

(To Be Continued)

The Adventures of Waddles

A Plant Visitor From Afar

How the Shepherd's Purse Has Been Able to Follow Man's Footsteps All Round the World

NO MATTER whether you live in America or Europe, or even in Asia or Africa, you are not likely to have any difficulty in finding a little plant called the shepherd's purse (Capsella Bursa-pastoris), because it seems to have found its way into man's fields and gardens the whole world over, with the single exception, perhaps, of the hotter countries in the tropics.

The shepherd's purse is not a handsome plant, nor even a conspicuous one, and indeed it may flourish in your garden for years without even being noticed. Its claim to our attention lies in its amazing cleverness rather than in any sort of attractive appearance.

This plant did not grow in America when that continent was discovered by Europeans, nor did it originally grow in Africa, Australia, or New Zealand. But like an enterprising little traveler, it saw the advantages of exploring new lands; and the ways in which it has equipped itself for this work constitute one of the most extraordinary stories in the whole realm of plant life. It now grows abundantly in every continent of the world, and therefore must have traveled many thousands of miles across lands and oceans from its original home in Europe or western Asia.

Its Structure

In order that you may recognize this very interesting little plant, when it springs up in your own garden, let us look for a moment at its structure before we try to find out something about its habits. It usually has branched stems springing up from a rosette of deeply-notched leaves; but you will notice that the leaves on the stems are quite different in shape from those which form the rosette, and that most of them have no stalks whatever, but seem to clasp the stem with their bases, and indeed almost wrap themselves around it.

Toward the summits of the branching stems the tiny flowers appear. Each one usually has four white petals, so small in size that most people never take any notice of them. The whole flower when fully expanded seldom measures more than about two millimeters in diameter.

Following the flowers come the little heart-shaped seed-pods, which are much larger and more conspicuous than the blossoms themselves. These pods are supposed to resemble an old-fashioned kind of pouch or purse which rustic workers used to carry, and it is from this fancied resemblance that the shepherd's purse has gained its popular name.

There is no need to wait for summer to come before you look for the shepherd's purse, because you may easily find it flourishing in any month of the twelve. It is often in full flower as early as January and February, and remains blooming and fruiting right on to November and December. Having discovered a specimen for examination and study, let us now see what we can learn about some of its capabilities as a world traveler and colonizer.

Its Hardihood and Vigor

Its first great strength lies in its hardihood and vigor, its tenacious grip of the soil, and its unusually rapid development. For frosts and snows it cares nothing, and summer suns cannot scorch it. Unlike many other plants, it has no special season of growth. It takes the year as it finds it, and goes on producing and sowing its seeds regardless of the coming of spring, summer, autumn, or winter.

The seeds of many plants refuse to germinate until springtime, and in a number of cases they even have to rest until the second or third spring before they show any signs of growth at all. But shepherd's purse seeds will grow whenever you care to sow them, and the whole plant often passes through several generations in the course of a single year.

And this brings us to the plant's second great source of strength, which lies in the amazing number of seeds which its little purses produce. It has been found by careful counting that a single specimen of shepherd's purse frequently gives rise to well over 60,000 seeds, each one capable, of course, of developing into another perfect plant.

Its Ingenuity in Seed Scattering

The shepherd's purse's third wonder is its very ingenious way of scattering its seeds. They have no tufts of feathery down like the thistles, and no hooks or bristles for attaching themselves to animals and men, but they have a strange and secret power, of which most people know nothing. As soon as they become moistened by rain or dew, they exude from their surface a sticky substance like glue, which cements them fast to anything which they happen to touch.

Many of the seeds, of course, fall upon old leaves, pieces of straw or grass, or anything of that kind, and then when a wind comes they go careering across the fields on their magic carpets to found new colonies in other regions, and so to spread their race gradually across continent after continent over the whole face of the globe. You can demonstrate this gum-producing power of the seeds quite easily for yourself by simply scattering a few of them on a moist leaf or grass blade.

A fourth source of strength lies in this plant's ability to pollinate its own tiny blossoms. Most of our flowers, as everyone knows, have to depend upon either insects or the wind, or else upon other living creatures such as humming-birds, to carry their pollen from one set of floral organs to another, but the shepherd's purse has learned to do quite well without their aid. Although it usually stores up honey in its blossoms, it makes no difference whether insects come for that honey or not, and hence the plant is able to make good fertile seed, even in those very cold months when the bees and most other insects are away in hiding.

Lastly, we must not forget to notice that the shepherd's purse appears to be discovering that its midget petals are of no use for attracting bees and other insects, for in many flowers you may find the petals actually changing into stamens. Indeed, instead of the usual four petals and six stamens, you may occasionally find 10 stamens and no petals. Yet even this does not exhaust the many ingenious contrivances and the equally extraordinary adaptations to be found in this humble and neglected little plant, but the remaining wonders must be left for you to find out for yourself.

This Little Plant, Called the Shepherd's Purse, Has Followed Man Almost All Over the World.

Current Events

Flightways and Airplane Carriers

IF AIRPLANES are to take their place as a means of transport, one of the most important problems to be solved is that of suitable landing places right in the heart of great cities.

"Flightways" is the name for a new kind of airplane landing-place invented by Mr. Fairfax Naulty of New York. These flightways are to be built over railway yards and stations in large cities, and if they are successful and widely adopted, you may soon find yourself able to go to the station and take your choice between traveling by airplane or by rail.

Another point of interest in this connection is that on Jan. 27 a successful experiment was made for the first time in landing a dirigible on the deck of an airplane carrier. The dirigible was the Los Angeles, 660 feet long, and its landing was made on the Saratoga, the biggest airplane carrier in the world. The importance of this achievement is pointed out by Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett when he says:

"It shows that it is practicable to land the lighter-than-air ships on commercial as well as naval carriers. It greatly increases the possibilities of refueling dirigibles at sea and thereby means a tremendous increase in the radius of action of such cruisers of the air."

A Gathering of Women Mayors

An historic occasion was celebrated last month in Liverpool, Eng., when for the first time in history a group of women mayors was gathered together at a luncheon given in their honor by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, who is herself a woman.

The visiting mayors were in their robes of office and wearing their chains. They came from Southampton, Deptford (London), Tenby, Lichfield, Wrexham, West Bromich, Eastbourne, Whitehaven and Pudsey.

In her welcome, Miss Margaret Beavan, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, said that she had invited them to meet in order that they might encourage each other both in private conversation and in public speech, in the carrying out of their great responsibilities. She urged the necessity of team work—men and women working together—and the all-importance of creative and constructive work if their labor was to bear fruit.

To Cross the Atlantic in Four Days

"We propose to build six ships in American shipyards capable of crossing the ocean in four days from dock to dock, more than 900 feet long, 90 feet beam (wide), with accommodation for 800 passengers in greater comfort than exists on any transatlantic liner of any nationality today, and with ample space for mail and 1000 tons of express cargo." This announcement is made by an American shipbuilder, Laurence E. Wilder, who is asking the Government to lend him $54,500,000 to make a start on the work.

The Husbandman's Art for 5000 Years

A unique exhibition of books, manuscripts, and tools to illustrate the history of agriculture over about 5000 years was lately shown at the British Museum, the exhibition being in honor of the visit of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference to Great Britain.

A collection of English manuscripts and books produced from the eleventh century onward was especially interesting because of their charming and quaint illustrations. The country scenes which so profusely illuminated the text were not only delightful in themselves but gave valuable information about the agricultural conditions of the Middle Ages.

The first agricultural newspaper, which appeared weekly in the eighties of the seventeenth century, was shown, and the only known copy of the first book on agriculture, printed in England about 1523.

The Mail Bag

Superior, Arizona

Dear Editor:

I would love to correspond with girls through your most delightful Mail Bag.

Mine is a very unusual and interesting part of our big United States. The weather, the plants, the beautiful sunsets, the mountains, the copper mines and just everything is different and intriguing.

Won't someone let me tell them about my rugged Arizona?

Nancy S.

Fargo, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

I am very interested in the Monitor and love to read the Mail Bag. I think it a fine way to make friends. I am a little "shut in." I have a pet canary that plays a guessing game with me. His name is Tweet. I say Tweet in a gruff voice and he answers with the sweetest Tweet; then he will Tweet gruffly and the game is on. He will trill, too, just as if he was having a good laugh at my expense.

I should like to correspond with a girl in New York or San Francisco.

Erma D.

Sussex, England

Dear Editor:

I am at a boarding school and would like to correspond with a girl of my age.

We have the Monitor at school and we cut interesting pieces out of it and paste them into a "Current Events" book. Each of us chooses a different subject, or country and makes a book of it. My countries are Greece and Rumania, and if I could, I would like to correspond with a girl from either country.

I came to England a year ago from America and there I read the Monitor and went to a Christian Science Sunday School. At school in England we go to a Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday by char-à-bancs to Worthing seven miles away.

Phyllis H.

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:

I should be very glad, if you could give me the address of an American girl who will correspond with me. I am 13 years old and I learn the English language for two years. I have been studying Christian Science for four years. Thanking you in advance for the address.

Eva Z.

[Who would like to correspond with Eva?—Ed.]

Collingdale, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I find the Monitor a helpful friend, an educator that we should be daily thankful for.

The recent articles on "The Business Outlook for 1928" gave me a very clear understanding of both foreign and American conditions, for which appreciation can be shown by studying the entire Monitor carefully.

I am 16 years old and would very much like to correspond with a girl from Sweden. Her age does not matter.

Marjorie M.

Big Timber, Montana

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before, as I only subscribed a month ago for the Monitor. I have become very much interested in the correspondence in the Mail Bag. I think it gives one a lovely chance to get acquainted.

I have little twin brothers, 2 years old, and I should especially like to correspond with some girl who has twin brothers or sisters also. Then we could compare notes on them.

I enjoy outdoor sports such as swimming and horseback riding.

Audrey G.

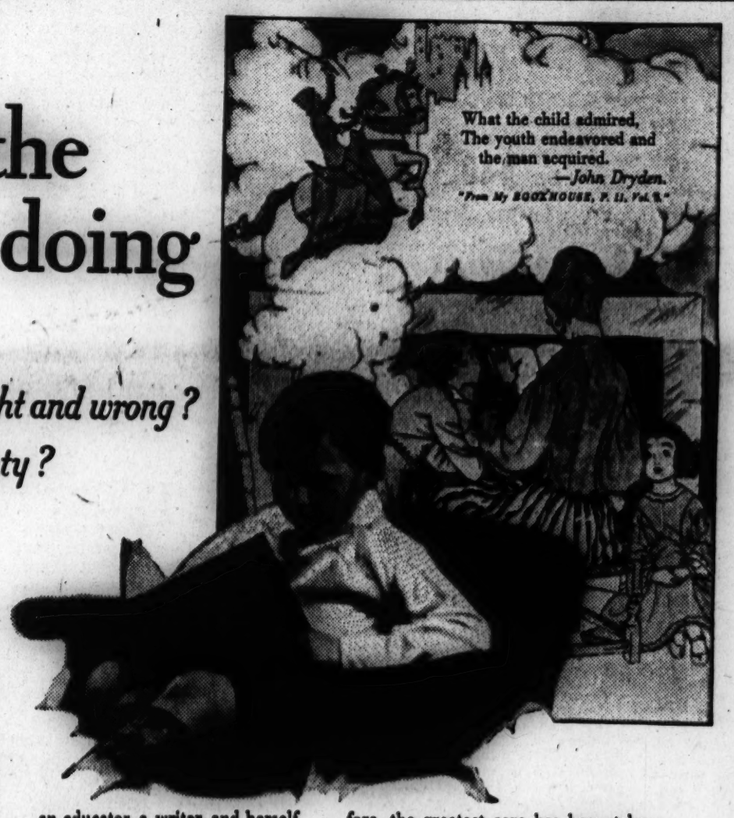
The following would like to receive letters:

Lauretta M. (14), Buffalo, N. Y.
Dorothy H., Croydon, England.
Eugene S. (12), New York City. (Interested in stamps.)
Eloise P. (14), Montgomery, Ala. (Interested in music and stamps.)
Beth J. (13), Oakland, Ore.
Elisabeth B. (13), Newport, Vermont.
Margaret G. (11), Kansas City, Missouri.
Mildred J. (12), Bremerton, Wash.
Sylvia B., Scranton, Pa.
Mabel D. (14), Portland, Ore.

[The Editor would also like to thank Georgia K., Ernest M., and Frances D. for their letters.]

What is the story doing

to his taste?
to his feelings about right and wrong?
his appreciation of beauty?
his sense of humor?



IT is a problem that needs your wise and intelligent handling — this selection of children's reading. For the importance of a child's early formative years is today being emphasized as never before.

But the puzzling question for most parents has been—where and how will I find the proper reading material for my growing child.

It has not been easy to know where to look for the right sort of reading—the stories and poems that really meet the needs of your child.

How this problem was solved

To meet this need Mrs. Olive Beaupré Miller created My BOOKHOUSE, and made it possible for all mothers to provide right reading material for their children.

Editha Parsons, Professor of Dramatics and Director of Story Telling, Syracuse University, writes:

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In building My BOOKHOUSE, Mrs. Miller and her assistants studied and classified children's literature from all interesting countries. Thousands of stories were rejected. The ones that were retained had to pass these requirements:

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An added service that goes with The BOOKHOUSE Group

The BOOKHOUSE service is probably as important as My BOOKHOUSE itself.

Mrs. Miller would like to explain this plan to all mothers, but of course that is impossible, so the next best thing has been done.

Women who are in close touch with new educational ideas—hundreds of them teachers themselves—explain The BOOKHOUSE plan to you in your own home.

These women are deeply interested in child reading problems. They understand children, so you may feel free to ask them any questions on the problem of child reading. You will find them understanding listeners.

The representative will explain our deferred payment plan. May we send you complete information?

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THE BOOKHOUSE representatives thoroughly enjoy their contact with mothers in the discussion of child reading problems. For this reason The BOOKHOUSE has grown so rapidly during the last three years that there is an opportunity for a few women to join our organization.

All representatives are required to spend full time and to serve in any part of the country. Women who appreciate the importance of our work and are over thirty years of age are invited to write us.

The BOOKHOUSE Group consists of nine beautiful volumes, containing 3262 pages, with sturdy bindings. It has large type, easy to read, includes hundreds of illustrations, true to life and in many colors. The best artists have contributed their finest work. The stories were gathered from 47 countries. More reading can be secured in My BOOKHOUSE for less money than in any other way, and of course you know it is right reading for impressionable young minds. Sold on the deferred payment plan. Let us send you the booklet, "Right Reading for Children," without obligation to you.

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Architecture—Theaters—Musical Events

Bartók's New Concerto

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York

BÉLA BARTÓK, the Hungarian, has done it. He has accomplished what composers have been trying to do since the modern movement began. He has made big music sound small. He has given to large instrumental sonorities the effect of lightness. He has converted the grand orchestra into a mere mandolin. Simple enough; he has scored a work for piano and drum, with oboe, clarinet, brasses, strings and other individualities and families of tone for contrast and background.

Mr. Bartók appeared as soloist with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor, at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 13, presenting the concerto for piano and orchestra which he was to have brought out with the Philharmonic on the occasion of his first appearance here a few weeks ago. To his disappointment he had to begin his season in the United States offering an early concerto; but to his good fortune he produced this recent one in association with his fellow countryman, Mr. Reiner, and under the auspices of his own people and friends of his people, the Hungary Society of America. And happy or unhappy the circumstances, he has achieved one of the great desires of the modernists, in turning things upside down and reversing ordinary artistic relations. From sour noise he has precipitated a sweet murmur. He has made big music sound small. He has given to heavy sonorities the effect of lightness. He has converted the grand orchestra into a mere mandolin.

A Triumph of Percussion

Simple enough; he has scored the central part of his work, the second movement, andante, in great measure for piano and drum, employing oboe, clarinet, brasses, strings and other individualities and families of tone for contrast and background. He has won, accordingly a triumph for the new school of percussion writing. He has gone after beauty with hammers and sticks and he has in most peaceable fashion captured it. Pounding and beating, he has softly insinuated himself into listeners' good graces.

In time, the object doubtless will be even better attained. If not Bartók, then somebody else, will compel a 120-man orchestra, everybody blowing, scraping and smiting at full bent, to sigh as thinly as a rubbed goblet and to twang as faintly as a jew's-harp. For out go not only melody and harmony, but also the timbre of violin, the volume of the trombone and the shading of the piano; while, to take the place of them all, in comes rhythm, pure rhythm, undecorated by tune and unbedizened by color.

Here is a three-movement concerto, as strict, perhaps, as the "Emperor" of Beethoven in form, and as adaptable as the E flat major of Liszt to the means of performance. It is a new sort, however, of allegro, andante and finale; music and yet not music. Though it possesses voice, it seems to address itself to the listener in an indirect way never before attempted, instead of straight to the ear. In a word, it is something contributed to the artistic expression of the day—not so much a piece added to the immediate orchestral repertory; Kodály's suite, "Háry János," on the program with it, is that—as an intimation of what people in the third decade of the twentieth century feel and think. Bartók, in fine, causes surprise; Bartók, a composer who originates.

Holst's "Egdon Heath"

From music of rhythm to music of description, Gustav Holst was represented on the program which the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, gave at Mecca Auditorium on the afternoon of Feb. 12, by a short tone poem, "Egdon Heath." Holst wrote the work at the request of the New York Symphony and Mr. Damrosch, and he may be supposed to have furthered the acclaim of the organization and its director in providing them with a novelty, whether he added to his own renown or not. A pity that the second question should go undetermined. But Mecca is Mecca, and "Egdon Heath" is no full-sized planet of the solar system, no "Jupiter" and no "Mars" whirling through space, but only a little spot of ground on the surface of the earth. To make an impression in Mecca, Holst should have kept his astronomical imagination with him. Really, his composition did not have half a chance. Verification of the acoustic drawback of the vast hall was Paul Leyssac's reading of paragraphs from Thomas Hardy's "Return of the Native." Where Mr. Leyssac's words were unintelligible, Holst's notes could hardly have their effect. Another and a more auspicious occasion, then, for "Egdon Heath."

W. P. T.

Horowitz Soloist With Philadelphia Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Vladimir Horowitz, the young Russian pianist who appeared here in a joint recital at a Monday morning musicale a few weeks ago, was the soloist at this week's concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and as with the recital, he "ran away" with the concert. The Friday afternoon audience is one not easily stirred, but at the close of the Rachmaninoff concerto in D minor it gave Mr. Horowitz an ovation. Mr. Horowitz ranks in technique and artistry with many a pianist far his senior in artistic experience.

The D minor concerto of Rachmoninoff demands every element of piano playing and employs all the resources of the instrument. Few piano concertos are so "pianistic" as this, and each movement requires a different emotional reading. The first movement has much of the characteristic Russian melancholy, especially in the opening passages, and these were given with great pathos and tenderness by Mr. Horowitz. In the Adagio, he played with much beauty of tone and refinement. The brilliant finale was performed in full keeping with the content of the composition. The concerto abounds in technical difficulties, but, while masterly in technique, Mr. Horowitz never lost sight of the musical and emotional values.

Mr. Monteux began the concert with a fine reading of the César Franck Symphony. He gave a reading different in many respects from that to which Philadelphia Orchestra audiences are accustomed. He took the slow introduction at an unusually slow tempo, thus making a very strong contrast with the succeeding Allegro. This plan of strong contrast was generally followed throughout in details of tempi and dynamics. The Allegretto was finely interpreted and as well performed by the members of the orchestra.

The concert closed with an excellent reading of the Polevtskian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor." Mr. Monteux is at his best in music of this character.

This was "Puccini Week" with the local opera companies, no fewer than three operas of this composer being given on two successive evenings. The outstanding performance was that of the Pennsylvania Grand Opera Company, which on Wednesday evening presented "La Tosca" with Giovanni Zenatello as Cavaradossi, Titta Ruffo as Scarpia and Myrna Sharlow in the title rôle. Dr. Artur Rodzinski, assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, was the conductor and did splendid work. While the great names of Ruffo and Zenatello assured a thoroughly artistic performance, Miss Sharlow was one of the finest Toscas heard in Philadelphia for years.

The following evening the Civic Opera Company gave "Madam Butterfly" at the Metropolitan Opera House, while the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company presented "La Bohème" at the Academy of Music. The star of the Civic performance was Helen Stanley, who was a beautiful Butterfly. The feature of the "Bohème" performance was the American operatic début of Mme. Maria Koussevitzky, wife of the nephew of Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mme. Koussevitzky gave a very artistic interpretation of the rôle of Mimi, revealing a clear and high voice, with perfect intonation and a fine conception of the character. The cast was largely Russian, with Ivan Steograf as Rodolfo, and Ivan Stasenko as Colline. Chief Caupolican, the South American Indian baritone, was excellent as Marcello.

Los Angeles Philharmonic, and a Suburban Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—For the eighth pair of Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra concerts, Conductor Schnéevoigt elected to perform the Strauss "Ein Heldenleben," the first presentation "at these concerts," although far from the first in this vicinity.

Schnéevoigt's interpretations are apt to be point blank rather than sensitive, and in such music as is found in the "Heldenleben" he did not spare the "Hero's Adversaries" in their clatter and clamor, neither did he make the "Battlefield" glamorous, nor the "World" from which the hero escapes other than overwhelming in intensity of sound. Out of doors, where the piece has been mostly heard here, these elements find space in which to stretch themselves and the Los Angeles ear was perhaps somewhat appalled by something quite usual in cities that take their symphonic music of whatever dynamic force entirely within the confinement of four walls. This probably accounts for the tepid reception given this Strauss opus, which is usually highly appreciated in the Bowl.

In the opening episode and the third, where Concertmeister Megerlin made much of the lovely solo part, and also in the "Mission of Peace," the work was deliberately designed along lines of beauty. One cannot say that at any time there was complete spontaneity, but in its entirety the concept was finely proportioned, well contrasted and splendidly played by the orchestra.

Preceding the pièce de résistance, we heard Weber's Overture to "Der Freischütz" and the Conus Concerto for violin, played by Frances Berkova. The Weber Overture was as delightful a bit as has been given us by Schnéevoigt. It was fresh, colorful and stimulating—wholly pleasurable.

Miss Berkova, a young violinist of much promise, was warmly welcomed back to her home city after several years of study abroad. Her playing has considerable warmth and her tone is large and velvety, but the concerto was unfortunately chosen. It is a tedious, reiterative work in one too long movement, a work showing all too well the bolstering up by Tchaikovsky, whose pupil Conus was.

A recent concert by the Glendale Symphony Orchestra deserves mention for two reasons. (Glendale is one of the larger Los Angeles suburbs.) First, because it gave the Pacific coast première of a new work by an American composer—"Flivver Ten Million," by Converse; and secondly, because a conductor of first-class ability is sacrificing much to give freely of his treasures of talent and experience for the benefit of his community.

The Glendale orchestra is an organization of amateurs; it is practically self-supporting and is held together by an enthusiastic love of music fostered by its conductor, Modest Altschuler, who some years ago did so much toward introducing Russian music to New York. Altschuler is accomplishing a great work in furthering the cause of fine music in a way he could never do were he functioning as the head of some band of professional players. His orchestra, numbering in the neighborhood of 100 musicians, plays surprisingly well. The violin section is especially able and performs with a lovely and true tone.

The program consisted of the First Symphony by Tchaikovsky, of unusual interest because it is so seldom heard, the Liszt E flat Concerto for piano and orchestra, with Gertrude Cleophas as soloist, and the Converse opus. The concerto was smoothly performed by Miss Cleophas; her technic was adequate and her musicianship sound. She had an almost professional accompaniment from the orchestra.

It was well worth the effort made by many from quite distant towns who came to hear the "Flivver." It was given brilliantly.

Molinari Concludes His Visit to St. Louis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS—The Premier of Italy has given publicity to the fact that he wishes it impressed abroad, particularly in the United States, that the music of Italy is not wholly operatic. Bernardino Molinari's coming to this country, at the invitation of St. Louis, was, according to an authority, in the nature of a special mission to make known the serious composers of Italy.

If the Duce actually had this intention, and rates Molinari's importance as a musical propagandist next to that of Toscanini, it is a matter of surprise that the visiting maestro did not make more of his opportunity. In the light of Molinari's five programs in St. Louis, and the one he presented in New York, he negligently performed his mission. On no program did he present a symphony of Italian composition.

In fact, he presented the works of very few Italian composers. So far as the serious music composed by Italians for the concert hall is concerned, we are not much the wiser. Respighi, whom we had often heard, was given an authoritative presentation, and after him Tommasini, Zandonai and Amfitheatrof. Of the elder Italians, there were unforgettable presentations of Corelli and Vivaldi. But where were the works of Alfano, Pizzetti, Malipiero, Sinigaglia, Casella and others important to our education? Molinari's visit should have been an opportunity to make known to us the wealth of Italian symphonic music. There are musical traditions that it was our right to receive from him. Why come thousands of miles merely to repeat the old story of Beethoven, Wagner, Schubert, Richard Strauss, Dukas, Debussy when there was nothing in the retelling to enrich us?

Molinari's fifth and last symphony program was, it is scarcely too much to say, the weakest in the immediate history of our series. It was made up, for the most part, of excerpts from Italian operas, mostly second rate. The redeeming feature of this concert was the singing of Tito Schipa. The rule of the Symphony Society is to allow the artist one encore; the audience, at the Saturday evening concert, compelled Tito Schipa to take five!

Molinari is a very able conductor, and his contact with the orchestra has been of the utmost constructive benefit to that body of players. For that if nothing else, his visit was worth while.

Architectural League Exhibition

By RALPH FLINT
New York

IN FORTY-THIRD annual session, the Architectural League of New York presents a cross-sectional display of the newest accomplishments in architecture and the allied arts. This year the league is cosily ensconsed in the Fine Arts Building, the whole exhibition being tastefully put together within the smaller limits at its disposal. The decorative arts are centered in the Vanderbilt Gallery, the frescoes, murals, cartoons, tapestries, stained glass, statues, ironwork, etc., producing an ensemble of considerable richness.

The central wall has for its feature the Kansas City Liberty Memorial by H. Van Buren Magonigle (architect) and Robert Aitken (sculptor), in the shape of drawings, casts and photographs of its various members. Its upstanding shaft, with spectacular emphasis of night lighting, shows the dramatic touch that is coming to play such a part in modern architectural ordering. New color contrasts, new textures, new linear movements, and new lighting effects are bound to multiply in architecture under the influence of the modernistic ordering that begins to be felt in every field of art.

There is little, however, in the decorative arts section of the exhibition to acknowledge the modernistic tendencies afloat. Here and there some new arrangement in lighting fixtures is to be observed or a touch or two in cartoon or tapestry design of any special upstandingness. What is shown is mostly illustration pressed into mural service, sometimes with happy effect, but more often not. Hildreth Meiere's ceiling for the Nebraska State Capitol has been given the medal of honor in this department.

Other decorative contributions to be specially noted are Augustus V. Tack's murals for the same building, Thomas H. Benton's robustly designed panels illustrating American history, Fred Dana Marsh's Sporting Panel for a country club, the tapestry from a design by Buk Ulreich, J. Scott Williams's cartoons for the new Hammerstein Theater, and Barry Faulkner's cartoon for a "Motherhood" mosaic. Francis S. Bradford, of the American Academy in Rome, contributes an altar piece that is a distinguished accomplishment in the Italianate manner. E. F. Caldwell & Co. send a brilliant array of metal fixtures, wrought-iron doorways and grills, fire screens, candlesticks, lanterns, etc., for which they have been awarded a medal of honor.

Good taste and skill characterize the work of the architectural brotherhood, be it east or west. Interspersed among the various achievements are buildings that proclaim a new handling of form and material. Holabird and Roche of Chicago are represented by three skyscraper designs of large originality, in which the mass is treated in such a way as to escape the monotonous verticality so often felt in brick and steel construction.

Sloan and Robertson's about-to-be-erected 52-story office building for Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street is handsome in its giant bulk, but here, as in so many other structures of its kind, the preponderance of repetitious fenestration reduces its æsthetic appeal. McKim, Mead, and White have wrought magnificently in their new Savoy-Plaza Hotel, which combines the classic orders and the modern setback massing with remarkable felicity of effect.

Paul C. Cret has captured the medal of honor in architecture for his splendidly designed Detroit Institute of Arts, a building not only of great dignity and beauty in itself but one that is especially adapted to enhancing the appeal of the museum. Other fine accomplishments in this department are Helme and Corbett's apartment hotel at No. 1 Fifth Avenue (New York City), John Mead Howells Memorial Auditorium for the Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N. Y.), Reginald D. Johnson's Santa Barbara Biltmore (silver medal), Murgatroyd and Ogden's Hotel Barbizon (New York City); W. L. Bottemly's residences for William Ziegler (New York) and Kenneth Van Riper (Palm Beach), Aymar Embury's West College, Princeton; Post and Sons' the Warwick (New York); Peabody, Wilson, and Brown's Southampton Beach Club; Albert Kahn's Maccabees and New Fisher Buildings, Detroit; Walker and Gillette's Industrial Trust Company Building, Providence, R. I., and Clarence Stein's proposed Art Institute for Pasadena.

In landscape architecture the various accomplishments of the Olmstead Brothers stand out with special significance and dignity, and should serve as inspiration for all students of this particular art. The gardens of the Serendipity Antique Shop in Pasadena, by Florence Yoch and Lucille Council, are splendidly worked out in the Mediterranean manner of the West Coast, and Ruth Dean's Long Island garden and a New York town garden are fine examples of how East Coast gardening problems can be artistically solved.

Chicago Contemporary Music Center Makes Bow

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Karol Szymanowski's violin concerto, its solo part interpreted by Paul Kochanski, was the chief feature of interest presented by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concerts Feb. 10 and 11. The composer of this work belongs to the new order. His music is atonal and polytonal; orchestrally it includes all the up-to-date devices, but, withal, it is music blest with ideas, with inspiration, with emotion. Mr. Kochanski performed his share of the composition with astonishing virtuosity and with tonal beauty that rested like a benediction upon the ear. Not often has such superlative violin playing been heard here. And not less admirable in its effect was the negotiation of Szymanowski's work by Mr. Stock and the orchestra; for the score of the concerto is of extraordinary difficulty. Mr. Kochanski also set forth the A minor concerto by Bach, but with less success, it must be said, than waited upon his efforts with the music of his countryman. The intonation in Bach's work was often uncertain and the violinist was inclined to play the piece unrhythmically.

The purely orchestral contributions to the program were the G minor Symphony my Mozart and the finale from Wagner's "Siegfried." Both these inspirations were read with great beauty.

Among the events of the week in music has been the first concert by the Chicago chapter of the International Society for Contemporary Music, given Feb. 8. The chapter has only recently been founded and it has lost no time in disclosing its purposes and its aims. The music-making began with the sixth String Quartet by Milhaud, a comparatively innocuous composition whose performance by the Gordon Quartet was considerably more remarkable for charm than the work itself.

Edward Collins played with excellent understanding two movements of the Serenade in A for piano by Stravinsky, one of the comparatively late works in which that master lights the way back to Bach by the torch of modern art. Mr. Collins took part, with Rudolph Reuter, in a rhapsody for two pianos which, entitled "Alt Wein," offered the sanest and most satisfactory music of the program. Its composer, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, has been represented only infrequently on the schedules of American concerts, but one who has in his power to say so much that is fresh as well as piquant should be heard more often.

There was also offered a sonata for piano and violin by Ruth Crawford, a local composer, whose work was performed by Lee Pattison and Amy Neill. As this sonata employed the methods of composition which Schönberg made temporarily modish a quarter of a century ago, it had the effect of sounding curiously old-fashioned in spite of its composer's earnest efforts to avoid any harmonic combination which might haply charm the ear. There were a larger wit and a more adroit technique of bizarrerie in four "Indiscretions for String Quartet" by Louis Gruenberg.

F. B.

Birmingham Repertory Producing Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Traditions by which the Birmingham Repertory Theater has come to be regarded as having a leading part in the repertory theater movement in England are well upheld in the program for the spring season.

First in importance perhaps is one of the satirical comedies of Luigi Pirandello. "Right you are if You Think You Are." This curious and fascinating play turns on the question as to which may be the true version of several aspects of a fact as seen by different people, and it is developed with many deft touches of comedy. It is to be given for two weeks, commencing March 17.

Another Italian, Luigi Chiarelli, is represented earlier in the season, by his "The Mask and the Face," to be given for two weeks commencing Feb. 18.

Between these two plays will be given for two weeks Jules Romain's comedy, "Doctor Knock," originally produced at the Devonshire Park Theater, Eastbourne, and since played at the Liverpool Repertory Theater and elsewhere. Shaw is represented by "John Bull's Other Island," to be given for a fortnight commencing March 31.

One very interesting revival due for two weeks in April is the famous comedy of John Dryden, "Marriage à la Mode," which received its first production in 1673 by His Majesty's Servants at the old Theater Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It attained a measure of success equal with that of any of the poet's plays, and remains a refreshing example of his delightful manner. Apart from a performance by the Phoenix Society some years ago it has been neglected for many years.

Eugene O'Neill's drama of the sea, "Anna Christie," is to be given in May, and the season will conclude with Barrie's "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire."

'János Vitéz,' 'Háry János,' Revived in Budapest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—Pongrácz Kaczóh's operetta "János Vitéz" (Gallant John), having had, in its day, 20-odd years ago, a since unrivaled run of 500 performances in Budapest and a few thousand in the country, was revived on New Year's Night at the National Theater as a charity night performance, but was such a success that it was repeated several times in aid of different philanthropic institutions.

This operetta, based on an epic by the greatest Hungarian poet, Petőfi, breathes all the naive charm and humor of a folklore tale. Enhanced by the enchanting and characteristic music by Kacsóh, it has for the Hungarian all the appeal of childhood memories. Miss Fedák, after more than 20 years, acted and sang the part of Gallant John, originally taken by her, with all her old charm, verve, and humor.

At the Opera House, the opera "Háry János," book by Paulini and music by Kodály, first produced last year, was revived in a revised form. The revival was a marked success.

Recent London Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

IT IS proverbial that the best committee is a committee of one. Where program-making is concerned facts support the contention. The Gerald Cooper chamber concerts furnish a case in point. For five seasons this progressive and benevolent musical autocrat has organized his series of chamber concerts in London. He interprets his self-imposed mandate in a sense so liberal that it covers anything from a harpsichord recital to a small orchestra.

It would be hard to imagine a more delicately framed program than that put forward by Gerald Cooper for his third concert at Æolian Hall on Jan. 24. Simply and solely it was a recital of songs by Fauré and Debussy, sung by Claire Croiza (her first appearance in England) and accompanied by George Reeves. The Five Melodies and six of the "Bonne Chanson" set represented Fauré, while 12 songs by Debussy included some of his best and most famous.

Fitness linked all elements. No other composers have given to French poems more exquisite counterparts in music, and no other nation has produced quite this blending of distinction and economy. By never pushing to the limits of emotional expression, and by a strange melodic sensibility which expresses itself in sounds that are more an emanation of the curve and cadence of the verse than an invented tune, a wonderful refinement invests the songs. Their nearest similitude, perhaps, lies three centuries back in the Elizabethan lute songs. But the lutenists knew little of the evocative possibilities of accompaniment; Debussy and Fauré are past masters of the art.

In Claire Croiza such songs have their right interpreter. Her style is the pure gold that remains after the acquisition of complete means and the rejection of superfluities. Most singers are heard for their voices; Claire Croiza has one of the timbre of a sweet oboe. But it is her use of it that entirely focuses attention. Like the music it interprets, it seems an emanation of the poetry. When she does employ a surely musical effect—as in the change of color between the refrains of the first and last verses of Debussy's "Lune Blanche"—the effect is enchanting, resembling the sudden smile of an ordinarily pensive face.

Except in the playing of the Hewitt Quartet there was none of this economy about the program given at the Court House by the Contemporary Music Center on Jan. 23. Three works were presented—the String Quartet by Alberic Magnara (recently discussed in these columns), Bax's Third Pianoforte Sonata in G Sharp Minor, here played for the first time in London by Harriet Cohen, and the fine String Quartet by Bloch. They occupied the best part of three hours. There is no need to labor the point. But it is somewhat curious that modern composers, who exalt intellect in music, relegating emotion to Beethoven, Wagner and the past, frequently shift to their hearers those strenuous orderings of thought which the older composers fought out for themselves before they presented a work in its final form.

The latest Bax Pianoforte Sonata is full of this flux of music. Powerful, romantic, Celtic in its strength and Celtic in its limitations, it pours by like a flood that, bright and dark, leaves most the memory of its own onrush.

A work by Bax, also played by Harriet Cohen, was prominent in the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert at Queen's Hall on Jan. 26. These Symphonic Variations contain music that is effective, even beautiful, for both pianoforte and orchestra. Earlier in style (their date is 1920) they exhibit plenty of variety. But diffuseness lowers their vitality.

The greatest interest of the evening centered upon the London "première" of Malipiero's Symphonic Fragments from "St. Francis of Assisi," and upon the conductorship of Basil Cameron. Malipiero's work has four inked sections, i. e., The Prelude, The Sermon to the Birds, the Supper and Divine Fire and the final scene. While there is skill and ingenuous sincerity, the music does not wholly convince because the composer's style, though direct, has not much depth, and his imagination does not lift on sufficiently powerful pinions.

M. M. S.

Two Big Coates

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE
London

MALWIDA VON MEYSENBURG told Romain Rolland that at the Bayreuth festival of 1876, while she was following one of the "Ring" scenes very attentively with her opera glasses, two hands were laid over her eyes, and she heard Wagner's voice say: "Don't look so much at what is going on. Listen!"

Today in concert halls everywhere, the public is accustomed to listen to, without looking at, scenes from Wagner's music dramas. It need scarcely be said that the most vehement Wagnerian has never yet wanted to look at the scenery and costumes of these dramas without the alleviation of their music. Extracts from the operas are often given without the singers, and the loss has certain compensations. One is that conductor and players are free to give their undivided attention to the score. They are no longer compelled to follow the erratic rhythmical course steered by singers, who sometimes convey the impression that for them an orchestra exists chiefly to give cues and provide "support" for high notes. Just as the painter who reads Shakespeare visualizes his ideal Hamlet, Juliet, or Lady Macbeth, so from the silent pages of the score Isolde, Tristan, Parsifal, Wotan, Brünnhilde and their fellow characters sing to the musician with ideal voices.

Albert Coates Conducts

The poet Keats said—one hopes the irony was unconscious—that 'Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter." As a musician Wagner can afford to throw overboard the dramatized philosophy and text of his operas, the singers and even the opera house itself. With these indeed vanish many of his chief æsthetic weaknesses. He is so popular in London concert halls, and his purple patches are so familiar, that even to the amateur the dots and dashes of the score readily translate themselves into sound. Wagner's music, in fact, will soon be independent of the orchestra.

Albert Coates conducted the first symphony concert of the year, given by the London Symphony Orchestra. The program was devoted entirely to Wagner and drew a full house. Of the two vocalists Madame Göta Ljundberg was obviously the more experienced Wagnerian singer. Her partner, Mr. Walter Widdop, pursued a rather straight and narrow vocal way. One was grateful to both for the absence of that coarseness of tone and exaggeration of phrase with which opera singers often annihilate space and time in the concert room.

Fine "Accompanying"

Mr. Coates' old experience as a conductor of opera in Russia and Germany was strikingly evident in his orchestral accompaniment. One has seldom heard a better balance and ensemble with the voice. The word "accompaniment" is responsible for much misunderstanding, particularly in those whose knowledge of music is little enough to be dangerous. It is thus defined in the Concise Oxford Dictionary: "Appendage, thing that attends another. (Mus.) Subsidiary part vocal or instrumental, usu. The latter as used to support the voice." "Solo," on the other hand, is defined as "Song or musical piece or passage given by one person or instrument with strictly subordinate or no accompaniment. . . ." Music has long since passed the stage when these definitions were adequate or accurate—about, say, the Troubadour period—yet thousands of concertgoers still think and listen in these terms. The moment the "solo" voice or instrument begins they glue their attention to it and hear only that single section of the musical structure. If their impression of a work like Ravel's "Histoires Naturelles"—or for that matter, of any work by any composer—were reproducible, what a queer thing it would be! In these days of widespread musical culture really fine "accompanying" is still rare and a virtuous conductor is about the last person from whom to expect it. Mr. Coates gave it to us at its finest.

John Coates

Many conductors arouse the feeling that Wagner's music is several sizes too large for them, and like sartorial ones musical misfits are fatal to dignity. With Mr. Coates it is not a question of detail—of polishing Wagner's buttons; in the items for orchestra alone he reproduced for us the broad, sweeping gestures of a musical giant. Indeed to the eye there is something heroic about Mr. Coates' own exceptional stature and length of arm.

John Coates is a jubilee singer in the sense that this year he celebrates his jubilee as a public singer. The other night at Gerald Cooper's second chamber concert he sang the 20 songs of Schubert's Cycle "Die Schöne Müllerin." Not a seat in the Aeolian Hall was unoccupied.

John Coates is not only a fine craftsman—what English singer has a better diction or breath control?—but everything he sings catches fire from a glowing imagination. He even interested us in the sorrows of the German youth who, according to the English translation, said to the brook, "Ah, streamlet, dearest streamlet, thou meanest so well," and on another occasion asked the same brook:

Hast thou led me aright,
My bright little friend?
Oh, brook tell me truly,
Doth my journey now end?

Did she send thee, say,
Or has led me astray?
Oh, brook, tell me truly,
Did she send thee, say?

One does not hear what the "bright little friend" replied but the miller's daughter sensibly ran off with a hunter. And then with the poet's timely aid the youth rightly got into the brook. Yet such was the magic of Schubert's music, and the interpretive art with which it was sung, that an adult audience, including the present writer, listened to this "poetic" nonsense with the keenest enjoyment. There was much to admire in the work of the singer's partner at the piano, Mr. Gerald Moore.

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In the World's Greatest Library

CONSIDERED merely as a feat of architecture, the reading room of the British Museum is one of the wonders of the world. Triumphantly audacious, at once simple and majestic, this huge circular hall towering up more than a hundred feet without a pillar and supporting its mighty dome on the thrust of its own walls is a sight that makes the breath catch at the first glimpse and one that quiets the heart at the thousandth. All round the room, to a height of forty feet, the walls are lined continuously with books; then come the great windows, nearly thirty feet in height and twelve across; and over all hangs the skylight of glass, one hundred and twenty feet in circumference.

And round this citadel, like the outlying works of a fortification, stand the galleries and halls of the Museum itself, stuffed with the treasure of five thousand years. They hold the present day and all its noises at a respectful distance, these relics of the dimmest past, these statues that have lain so long in the sands of Crete, these busts of calm-browed Romans. The rumble of Southampton Row cannot break through the quiet that is gathered night and day about the great stone god of the Easter Islands, and everything that one has read in the morning newspaper shrinks to insignificance before the level eyes of Queen Nefertiti with their lore of forty centuries. But the wealth of the great museum provides more than a zone of quiet and a setting in time for the host of books which it guards in its central keep; it provides in many cases the gloss or the concrete illustration by means of which alone those books are to be fully understood. At the least there is a sense of comfort and fitness for one who is reading Greek archæology in the knowledge that the Elgin marbles are only one hundred feet from his chair. The student of Egyptian hieroglyphics is cheered on his arduous way by the fact that he can stand in half a minute before the Rosetta Stone itself from which the key to his new-old realm of learning was first extracted. Or if one is reading in any of the innumerable fields of English letters, it is something to know that the only manuscript of the oldest English poem is near at hand.

All things considered, this is the best reading-place in the world. In making that strong assertion one thinks not only of the five million books and pamphlets which the library contains but of its total feeling or atmosphere. In whatever language one wishes to read, here one will find his table prepared. The Russian cannot fare better in Moscow, the Pole in Warsaw, the Italian in Florence, or the Spaniard in Madrid, than he does at this ample board, and there are not a dozen libraries in the United States so well equipped with Americana as the British Museum.

Those who have long enjoyed the hospitality of this great literary castle take a pleasure in looking back to its small beginnings. In 1759, when the library was first opened in the basement of Montague House, it had but one baize-covered table and twenty chairs—but these were too many. During that same year no less a person than Thomas Gray came up to London, the first of many thousands, for the sole purpose of reading there. "I am just settled in my new habitation in Southampton Row," he writes to his friend Mason, "and though a solitary and dispirited creature am not unquiet nor wholly unpleasant to myself." (Today, of course, it requires a violent effort of imagination to picture Thomas Gray, fresh from his Cambridge chambers, as living in Southampton Row and being "not unquiet" there.) "The Museum will be my chief amusement. I this day passed through the jaws of a great Leviathan that lay in my way, into the den of Dr. Templeman, Superintendent of the Reading Room, who congratulated himself on the sight of so much good company. We were: a man that writes for Lord Royston; a man that writes for Dr. Barton of York; a third man that writes for the Emperor of Germany, . . . Dr. Stukeley, who writes for himself, . . . and I, who only read to know if there were anything worth writing."

Well, although there were only six readers, this was a good start, for the most learned of English poets was among them. Yet the library was not much frequented in its first fifty years, because most of those who read at all were able to own all the books they needed. The time had not yet come when every writer must "balance libraries upon his poll." One of the first of modern book-makers was Izaac Disraeli, whose house is still to be seen near at hand, and we know from his son's account that when he read here in the late years of the eighteenth century he had less than half a dozen companions.

The elder Disraeli was still toiling here over his learned compilations when an American visitor—the pioneer, perhaps, of the hosts of his countrymen that have since been welcomed in this room—came in one day, looked about him with mingled respect and amusement, and sat down to write a description of what he saw.

"About the room," wrote Washington Irving, "were placed long tables at which sat many pale, studious persons poring intently over dusty volumes, rummaging over mouldy manuscripts, and taking copious notes of their contents. A hushed stillness reigned throughout this mysterious apartment, except that you might hear the racing of pens over sheets of paper, or occasionally the deep sigh of one of these sages as he turned the page of an old folio. . . . I had no doubt that I had happened upon a body of magi. . . . My curiosity now being fully aroused, I whispered to one of the familiars and begged an interpretation of the strange scene. I found that these mysterious personages were principally authors, and in the very act of manufacturing books."

Very well, young sir; we see your smile of amusement, and in some sort we see the reason for it, but we are not in the least resentful of your gentlemanly scorn because we know that you too will soon be "rummaging over mouldy manuscripts," not here, indeed, but in the far less comfortable surroundings of the Escurial library. And we know also that those years of quiet labor will be the happiest you will ever have.

The room that Irving saw is now gone, for the great modern business of book-making, now a century old, long since required more space for readers. The present noble dome was erected seventy years ago on the space originally given to an inner court where children played in summer. Do you sometimes hear their voices, very far away, under the subdued rustling and hum and susurration that fills the room all day, like the sound of dried oak leaves in winter? What would those children think of their playground now—of the catalogue in more than a thousand volumes ranged in the center where they played tip-cat, and of the seventy thousand volumes about the circle where they ran at prisoner's base?

What we need is a Charles Dickens to tell us about this room in which we gather day after day, sometimes forgetting its beauty and wealth and strangeness. Samuel Butler did fairly well in the delightful essay in which he explained that his literary career had come to an end because the volume from the open shelves on which he had propped his manuscript for years had been withdrawn, and without it he could write nothing. That is in the right tone, but Dickens would have shown us the endless humor and pathos of the place, its inexhaustible humanity. The fact that half the learned books produced in English stem from here might not impress him, but he would not miss the man who has spent the last four years on one page of cuneiform inscriptions nor the woman who is working her way through the eleven folios of Duns Scotus. He would be sure to get in the young men who come here to write poetry and the older men who come, apparently, to keep warm and to sleep. Nothing of the heroism, the eccentricity, the laughter and the tears, to be seen here by a discerning eye on any day of the year, would be lost upon that master of London. But if he never came here, at least we can claim Thackeray as of our number, and we may always remember his sober and sensible remark that he never sat down in this place without returning thanks for the blessings he was about to receive. G. S.

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The Happy Valley

Far away in the Sussex Downs it lies, cup-shaped, placid—presenting the cup of peace. Sheer at one's feet it falls into the depths. Opposite, vast tiers of wooded hills rise steeply; until the topmost range fades into the sky, and the Lady of the Mist veils their happy meeting. For she is abroad today, and tenderly she softens outlines and colors into a tone-picture of somber gray. Here she is an impressionist artist. Her methods are subtle and visionary. On a late winter afternoon she flings the same garb over the earth and sky, and with one sweep of the brush erases all vestige of color from cloud and winter berry and bracken.

Silence, far more eloquent than speech, is complete, unbroken even by a bird. Only an irreverent terrier barks his way down into the Cup of Peace, and the Lady of the Mist revenges herself by enguling him bodily.

Then slowly, imperceptibly, there is an indication of change. A watery disc of gold emerges, pale and cold, come to bid open defiance to the damps that are abroad. As it gleams, a ball of flame in a sea of gray, filmy veils are withdrawn. Visible are the long, far-stretching hills, tree-capped, unbroken, save when they come to an end and drop sheer into the valley.

And now a human habitation is discovered resting on the rim of the cup, its front descending bravely into the steep slope below. So naturally it grows to the spot, so calmly, that one feels no human being ever placed it there. It just happened one day, like the nest of a bird in a tree.

Dispassionate, without comment, it gazes on the scene beneath. Firs, hollies, pines, great bumps of rock, hills, sudden declivities, precipices and winding pathways—all are mixed below in sublime confusion by the great artist, Nature. Out of the chaos merge green slopes at whiles, and a farm or two shelters snugly from the blasts of the outer world. The whole panorama, so vast and so remote, gives the impression of earth in one of her loftiest moods.

Slowly the vision fades. The Mist draws a veil over the face of the sun. Streaks of copper and flame bid her defiance, and she laughs in his face. There is no appeal. The great ball of gold suffers a gradual eclipse. Quietly she passes her brush over every offending streak of color until her watery scheme is complete once more, and all is gray.

Then harmony descends into that quiet vale, and peace is undisturbed.

Courtesy of the Chicago Galleries Association

The Lighthouse, From an Opaque Water Color by Irma René Koen.

IN ITSELF, a lighthouse is about as inartistic a structure as one may find. Its lines are uncompromising. Scrupulously kept, nothing but essentials are ever permitted in its vicinity. And yet, if at all accessible it is a place that attracts crowds. Situated on a difficult bit of coast, usually isolated, it has an allurement for the meditative, while the rocky ledges surrounding it invite youth to make camp fires of drift wood and the small boy is always engaged by the mechanism that revolves the lights.

Pemaquid Light, near Pemaquid Beach, Maine, where Irma René Koen painted the lighthouse, is no exception. On clear days in summer, especially when the surf is running high, little groups in gayly colored sports clothes relieve the severity of the scene. People come many miles to enjoy the grandeur of the rocky coast and the rhythmic roll of the ocean. By placing the lighthouse high in her picture, and building her composition up in a pyramidal fashion, the artist has treated a difficult subject decoratively, while the ocean background suggests its protecting function.

Moors

Awaken, o'er all my dear moorland,
West wind, in thy glory and pride!
Oh! call me from valley and lowland,
To walk by the hill-torrent's side!

It is swelled with the first snowy weather;
The rocks they are icy and hoar,
And sullenly waves the long heather,
And the fern leaves are sunny no more. . . .

But lovelier than corn-fields all waving
In emerald, and vermeil, and gold,
Are the heights where the north wind is raving,
And the crags where I wandered of old.

It was morning: the bright sun was beaming;
How sweetly it brought back to me
The time when nor labour nor dreaming
Broke the sleep of the happy and free!

But blithely we rose as the dawn-heaven
Was melting to amber and blue,
And swift were the wings to our feet given,
As we traversed the meadows of dew.

For the moors! For the moors, where the short grass
Like velvet beneath us should lie!
For the moors! For the moors, where each high pass
Rose sunny against the clear sky!

For the moors, where the linnet was trilling
Its song on the old granite stone;
Where the lark, the wild skylark, was filling
Every breast with delight like its own!

—EMILY BRONTË. From "Brontë Poems." Edited by ARTHUR C. BENSON.

Those at the Party

The sun was slipping into a net of trees at the other side of the Park, and all along the avenue the bricks of the old houses were ruby-colored and the windows were flashing silver. Mauve shadows fell from the elms and lay softly on the snow,—the sharp sweep of trunks, the lovely intricacy of interwoven branches. A pigeon veered about on shining wings; a chitter of bells sounded from a distant road, thin and delicate, like the shattering of stars on ice; the sun slid lower, and the sky burned richer.

It was time for the party!

First came the four little Bladgers. They were all firmly and wonderfully encased in shawls and sweaters and fat woolen scarfs; and Mrs. Bladger, hovering above them, said "Careful!" every few moments in a voice like a gong. At the entrance to Number Seven she stood them all in a tense and excited row, and held a last-minute review:

"Handkerchiefs?"

They delved anxiously into various pockets: "Yes'm."

"Everything fastened?"

They inspected themselves, and moved about cautiously to test their buttons and hooks.

"Who has the pins?"

"Me," said Jancie with a certain air of importance.

"All right. If any of you need pins, go to Jancie. Who's wearing the beads this time?"

Bimps, who always became speechless when excited, indicated that she was.

"Then don't suck them," Mrs. Bladger cautioned; "and if you play any rough games take them off and put them in your pocket. Now then, how many dishes of ice-cream?"

"Two," chanted the little Bladgers.

"And what time must you leave?"

"Half-past-seven."

"And what must you say when you leave?"

"Thank-you-very-much-for-a-beautiful-time."

They marched through the doorway, crimson-cheeked and brilliant-eyed—while Mrs. Bladger breathed heavily and trusted that all would be well.

Miss Ethel Winter and Miss Gracie Hopps arrived next, swinging their purses and stepping high. They were slightly older and exquisitely poised. They admired one another's clothes in cool, lady-like voices, and even remarked upon the sunset at the other end of the Park. "My goodness! isn't it sweet!" they exclaimed earnestly. And Miss Hopps said that she thought the trees looked sort of pretty without any leaves; and Miss Winter said that she thought they looked sort of bare.

Then Miss Hopps opened her purse with a flourish and brought out a small powder-puff. "Look!" she invited, trying to sound casual.

"My goodness!" Miss Winter's ejaculations were limited but fervent.

"You do me—and I'll do you," Miss Hopps suggested.

So they scrubbed one another's noses until they shone warm and pink.

"Does it show?" they inquired anxiously. And, satisfied that it didn't, they swept through the doorway to the party.

Peter Elliot Wandsworth came next, accompanied by Mrs. Wandsworth,—a somewhat harried-looking lady who talked as readily as she breathed.

"You will be a little gentleman, won't you, darling?"

"Yes."

"And you won't spill things, darling?"

"No."

"And, darling, you *will* stand up when a lady comes in?"

Peter Elliot Wandsworth wagged his head wearily.

The Sandersons arrived in a fat, glossy car. "Here we are!" they chorused, and rushed up the steps in a voluble mass, all the little girls starched and curled and modestly jeweled, and all the little boys wearing flowing ties, much to their embarrassment.

The Winslow Twins were the last. They approached in bashful silence, clinging to one another for support. Their mouths were like buttons and their eyes were like stars; and inside, beneath their coats and their crisp party-dresses, their hearts were dancing with excitement.

The sun had almost slipped away, and the Park and snowy avenue were drenched with color. Shadows held rich purple tones, the frozen pond was pink and glittering, and the tall trees streaming against the sky looked blue and amethyst. Everything was very quiet and very lovely—and then Trip ambled into view.

She had strolled over from her own street, several blocks away, where the houses were ramshackle and there were no trees. Her cap was tilted over one eye, and she was sucking an icicle and humming nothing in particular with a nonchalant air. Outside Number Seven she hesitated and listened: a thin, far-off sound of music was trickling into the silence. "Ta-dee-dee-ta," warbled Trip, by way of accompaniment. Then she went up the long, winding path and sat down on the front steps.

The sun went down, and the pink light on the snow turned to mauve and then to a hazy blue. Somewhere behind the houses a full moon was gathering brilliance, and a star, very bright and remote, came out here and there. Bells sounded again from a distant road, and there were chimes from somewhere across the Park.

Trip went on sitting comfortably on the steps, sucking an icicle and humming to herself.

Evening Rest

(From the Greek of Alcman)

Sleep has kissed the mountain tops,
The headlands, dales and streams;
At rest are the leaves, and the creeping things
With which the black earth teems.
The beasts of the hills lie silent now,
And the race of the yellow bees;
The monsters sleep in the mighty deep,
In the depths of the violet seas;
While, lost in drowse, no longer sing
The birds with the wide-extended wing.

Translated by G. M. Fass.

Sunshine Deck

Up from the deck
That seven times around
Makes up a mile,
There is a ladder
Leading to the Sunshine Deck.

There, caught on gleaming brass
And clean, white paint
Is sunlight.
It is strong and yellow
Even where it shines
On little puddles
Jiggling on the sand-scoured deck
From early morning cleanings.

Out beyond,
Out on that wideness called a sea,
The sun, spread far and thin,
Is silver shining.
Silver on the gray-blue water,
Silver on the paler sky,
Silver as it tips
The frills of waves
That tremble with the wind.

Like a new lesson
I have learned
That sunlight held too close
Or bound by bits of ships
Is hot and bright.
But out upon
The vastness of the sea
It cools and dulls
To quiet, gentler loveliness.

DOROTHY ROWE.

A Mother's Counsel

A gale has been blowing all night, and still the sky is heavy with cloud. A rustle in the leaves. The branches of the plum tree are swept crossways like bending rods by my window—a tussle with each fresh gust, for with every lull they gallantly try to reassert themselves, battered and bedraggled yet unbroken, reminding one of those human beings, whom the stress of life fails to dismay and who "when not strong enough to weather the gale bow like a reed before it, rising up again after the storm has passed, more dignified, more grand."

Little One, my thoughts have been wandering very constantly to you lately, such daydreams have been woven around your little head; yet would it seem strange were I to write down the outcome of some of these thoughts and feelings? I hope not, though times and needs will have changed before you yourself will read them. . . . Little One, I skip over the childhood years to the ones when you will have reached discretion. I like to think you will be a pioneer of a new era, that you may be a leader of men, if not in a big sense, in your own surroundings, for influence must emanate from an individual first on those with whom it comes into immediate contact before it reaches wider spheres!

Be a force for good in this great world, make the most of your opportunities; do not take yourself overseriously. Have your own resources which, when necessary, will make you independent of others; learning is good, but should not be indulged in to the extent of shutting us off from our fellow-beings, which is sometimes tempting. Let books be a pathway by which to learn more of humanity. . . .

God give you happiness, which freely shed on others. Be genuine, true to friendship, never betray a confidence, and laugh, oh! laugh heartily, for a sense of humour will carry you through a world of minor ills. Try always to be true to your best self; but if you fail, and on occasions you will, do not be discouraged, but let it spur you to fresh effort.—From "Lamuriac and Other Sketches," by the COUNTESS OF CROMER.

The Brook in the Wood

In the dim heart of the wood
Brown mould about brown tree-roots
Stirs with the purple of awakening violets.
Along its weedy bed the brook tiptoes,
Feeling the sun-warmth,
Reassuring itself,
Before it begins its dancing;
Waiting to catch the sound of bird-notes
Before it begins its singing.

DOROTHY GRACE BECK.

From a George Eliot Letter

Wandsworth, Oct. 18, 1859—. . . I have turned out to be an artist—not as you are, with the pencil and the palette, but with words. I have written a novel which people say has stirred them very deeply; and not a few people, but almost all reading England. It was published in February last, and already fourteen thousand copies have been sold. The title is "Adam Bede," and "George Eliot," the name on the title-page, is my nom de plume. I had previously written another work of fiction, called "Scenes of Clerical Life," which had a great literary success, but not a great popular success such as "Adam Bede" has had. Both are now published by Tauchnitz in his series of English novels.

I think you will believe that I do not write you word of this out of any small vanity. My books are deeply serious things to me. . . .

My books are such close and detailed pictures of English life, that I hardly know whether they will affect foreign readers as strongly. Yet I cannot help wishing that Madame D'Albert could read them, for I think the views with which they are written would excite her sympathy.—From "The Letters of George Eliot," selected by R. BRIMLEY JOHNSON.

"Apples of gold in pictures of silver"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN A beautiful proverb Solomon says, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." A proverb is a wise saying, the truth of which has been tested and proved. The subject of the above-quoted proverb is "a word fitly spoken." This may be a word of observation, caution, reproof, advice, or commendation that naturally grows out of conversation or surroundings; and, if spoken wisely and with tact, it will glow with refreshing beauty, evidencing the wisdom, honesty, and purity of the speaker, and helping those who hear.

These "fitly spoken" words, the proverb tells us, are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver," and are worthy of this most beautiful setting. By "apples of gold" Solomon doubtless refers to the orange and citron fruit served in silver baskets. These baskets were made of silver wire, skillfully woven so as to represent flowers, birds, or other animals, and were exceedingly beautiful. The wise man sees in this silver basket of golden fruit a likeness of the "fitly spoken" word, and says that such words are as beautiful as the golden apple in the silver basket. From this simile we may learn lessons that are helpful, and that will enable us better to watch our words and govern our conversation for the mutual good of both speaker and hearer.

It is natural for men and women to meet, exchange greetings, and engage in conversation. Groups of people, also, often meet in a friendly, social, business, and religious way. Conversation in such instances should be of such a nature as to make better both those who speak and those who hear. While it is true that language is the medium of communication and conversation, it is also true that every spoken word is preceded by thought; therefore, in ordering our words, it is necessary to govern our thoughts, for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

Both the Scriptures and Christian Science teach the necessity of correct thinking and right speaking, and warn against evil thoughts and idle words. Notwithstanding this, mortals are prone to indulge in idle thoughts and words which profit not. Paul, in writing to the Ephesians, said, "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers." In writing to the Philippians he said, "Let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ;" and continuing he said, "for our conversation is in heaven."

In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587) Mrs. Eddy defines "heaven" thus: "Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." If, then, our conversation is in heaven, it should be spiritual, harmonious, pure, and elevating. It should be in keeping with divine law and governed by divine Principle. It should reflect the bliss and joy of abiding "under the shadow of the Almighty" and dwelling in the "atmosphere of Soul."

It is proverbial that they who are students of Christian Science are cheerful and chaste in their conversation, and find their chief joy in talking about the things of Spirit. Their religion being practical, they are continually demonstrating its truth, and delight in expressing gratitude. They are proving every day in the service of the Christ what Jesus meant when he said of the Christ, "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light." Christian Science is taming the tongue of mortals by changing their thinking; and right thinking changes the disposition. The unkind become kind; those who once spoke unkindly now speak the language of love; and that which James tells us no man can do, that is, tame the tongue, is being accomplished by the spirit and power of the Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy gives us a rule by which we can ascertain just what progress we are making, when she says (p. 21), "If Truth is overcoming error in your daily walk and conversation, you can finally say, 'I have fought a good fight . . . I have kept the faith,' because you are a better man." In the Manual of The Mother Church (p. 81) Mrs. Eddy gives a rule of conduct to govern the "rooms where the Christian Science textbook is published or sold": "No idle gossip, no slander, no mischief-making, no evil speaking shall be allowed." All may make this the rule by which they govern their conduct and conversation, at all times and in all places.

The Coming of the Shepherd Kings

It will be remembered that at the end of the Eleventh Dynasty the eastern Delta was overrun by Asiatic tribesmen who had pushed in from the desert and from the fringes of Palestine, owing to a serious state of famine in those regions. At the beginning of the Twelfth Dynasty these foreigners, amongst whom the Hebrew patriarch Abraham is to be numbered, were all deported, and a wall was built across the main caravan route into Egypt for the purpose of preventing their return; yet already in the reign of Sesuari II we have seen how these tribesmen were filtering back into the country, and we have noticed how, in the reign of Amenemhet III, Joseph was appointed to high office.

At the beginning of the Thirteenth Dynasty the eastern Delta must have been swarming with these tribesmen once more amongst whom the descendants of Joseph's brothers and other members of the house of Jacob were probably to be found; and the stories of their wealth and prosperity no doubt fired the imagination of the desert tribes to such an extent that at last they made an organized invasion of the country, being led by their sheikhs or chieftains—men of the standing of Abraham and Jacob—who, like Abshai in the days of Sesuari II, were generally called Hiqu-Khesu, or "Princes of the Deserts." In the days of Manetho this word Khesu, "Deserts," was probably confused with shesu, "Bedouins" or "Shepherds," and both had some such pronunciation as shûs, shôs, or sôs; and thus he speaks of these invaders as Hiqu-shôs, or 'Hyksos (sometimes written Hykshôs), translating the words as meaning "Princes of the Shepherds," instead of "Princes of the Deserts." Hence these "Princes of the Deserts" have come to be known as the "Shepherd Kings," a name which well befits them, for their wealth was mainly derived from their flocks.

The invaders of Egypt were probably of mixed Semitic race. It is quite probable that some of them were the actual ancestors of the later Jewish nation, a point Josephus is at pains to demonstrate. Many of them were Syrians; many were Bedouin Arabs; some came, as Abraham had come, from Mesopotamia; some came from Arabia; and some had lived for centuries on the southern fringes of Palestine and the eastern fringes of the Delta. We have seen them there in the story of Sinuhe; and their rich robes, which indicate their wealth, have been noticed in the contingent headed by Abshai. Their bronze weapons were superior to those of the Egyptians; and it was they who first introduced horses and chariots into Egypt, neither having been known on the banks of the Nile previous to this date.

So gradual had been the incursion of these tribesmen into the north-eastern provinces that when at length the main invasion took place, with an organized army, the mild Egyptians of these regions passed under their fierce sway without a battle; and soon this swarthy and black-bearded horde were masters of the whole eastern side of the Delta, including in their dominions the great cities such as Thoan (Zoan or Tanis), Bin'ded (Mendes), and Pebast (Bubastis), where the sleek, clean-shaven Egyptians, with their customary orderliness, maintained their civilization and their customs under conditions of great fear and hardship. The invaders' chief center, however, was Avaris. . . . Here, at Avaris, the invaders at length proclaimed their most important chieftain as king, and the cowed Egyptians of the eastern Delta made the best of a bad job by acknowledging him as their Pharaoh, and giving him the usual Pharaonic form of names and titles, just as, in later days, they accepted their Persian, Greek, and Roman conquerors as Pharaohs, and acclaimed them under all the traditional royal titles of Egypt, as though they had been native kings.—ARTHUR WEIGALL, in "A History of the Pharaohs."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD CLUB TOPS THE LIST

Wins "B" Squash Racquets Title for First Time Since 1921

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION TEAM WINNERS
Class B

	Won	Lost
1921—Harvard Club, Boston	25	5
1922—Union Boat Club	29	2
1923—Union Boat Club	30	10
1924—Harvard University	34	11
1925—Harvard University	35	7
1926—Harvard University	37	8
1927—Newton Centre S. T. C.	39	1
1928—Harvard Club, Boston	34	6

For the second time since competition started during the winter of 1920-21, Harvard Club of Boston has captured chief honors in the Class B interclub series of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. Harvard Club, which won its first Class B title in 1921, finished the 1927-28 season with a margin of five points over the second-place winner, University Club of Boston. Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, which captured the title in this league last winter, did not compete this season in Class B, moving its first team up to Class A.

Harvard University, which held the title in 1924, 1925 and 1926, could do no better than finish in fourth place, below Union Boat Club, while fifth place was taken by Lincoln's Inn Society of Cambridge. Tennis & Racquet Club placed sixth, with Cambridge Squash Racquets Club, Boston Athletic Association and Weston Golf Club finishing in that order.

Harvard Club won 34 individual matches and lost six. Team victories were scored over every member of the league with the exception of University Club, which won 3 to 2. Harvard Club opened the season with a 5-to-0 victory over Tennis & Racquet Club and defeated Weston Golf Club, 5 to 0; Union Boat Club, 5 to 0; Boston Athletic Association, 5 to 0; Lincoln's Inn Society, 3 to 2; Cambridge S. R. C., 5 to 0; and Harvard University, 4 to 1.

Six players piloted the champions through the season. G. W. F. Keller, Harvard '13, captained the team this season, winning six matches and losing two near the end of the race. K. S. Pfaffman, former Harvard football star, did not play on the team during the first two matches of the season, but played in the last six matches and won them all, showing the best record of the team as far as winning and losing is concerned.

H. O. Houghton and J. A. Halsted both played in eight matches for Harvard Club, winning seven and losing one each. L. A. Watkins won six out of eight matches and W. D. Swan won two matches for a perfect record.

University Club, captained by G. P. Marshall, had seven players on its roster. Two of them, A. M. Wolfman and H. W. Marshall, won all of eight matches each for perfect records. Captain Marshall captured five out of eight matches, while A. M. Sonnabend won four out of seven; Jack Kingsley won two out of three, and C. F. Eaton lost the only one he played in.

Seven players also competed for Union Boat Club, with Lothrop Withington, Harvard '11, and former Crimson football captain, showing the best record, winning seven out of eight matches. Other players on the Union B. C. team were: Leonard Wheeler Jr., N. D. Hoce, J. A. Jeffries, Dr. B. C. Wheeler, J. B. Ayer and E. W. Lombard.

Harvard University had eight players listed on its team. The members were: G. T. Francis '30, Lloyd Vander Horst '28, H. G. Cushing '28, E. M. Shelton '30, R. O. Bishop '29, J. L. Ware '30, S. B. Myers '29, and R. G. Fiske '28.

Cambridge Squash Racquets Club, winner of seventh place in the standing, carried eight players on its list: W. N. Tuttle, E. S. Mason, L. E. Brewer, C. T. Lane, K. C. Black, J. L. Snyder, Redvers Opie and C. T. James.

Twelve players, many of them veterans, competed for Tennis & Racquet Club. They were: H. M. Bohlen, Harry Gardiner, E. M. Beals Jr., R. H. I. Gammell, A. L. Hobson Jr., O. T. Russell, M. W. Greenough, W. A. Coolidge, C. O. Iselin, F. M. Burnham, Oliver Ames and R. G. Potter.

Weston Golf Club, which competed last season under the name of Weston Squash Racquets Court, was represented by J. W. Geary 3d., F. W. Davis, Winsor Gale, A. F. Doty, D. C. Watson and A. J. Cross.

C. O. Wellington, Paul D. Sheeline, N. W. Kenney, J. H. Reed Jr., Alan Steinert, J. C. Black, Edward O'Callaghan, T. B. Plimpton, and Robert Steinert played for the Boston Athletic Association.

Lincoln's Inn Society, captained by J. C. Breckinridge, was represented by nine players: Breckinridge, W. H. Jackson, P. D. Trafford, F. M. Shea, W. C. Poletti, W. C. Breed, W. S. Stone, David Gregg and E. L. Hunt.

The team scores of each match played in Class B during the past season are as follows:

Harvard Club	5	Tennis & Racquet	0
Harvard Club	5	Weston Golf	0
Harvard Club	5	Union B. C.	0
Harvard Club	4	Harvard Univ.	1
Harvard Club	5	Boston A. A.	0
Harvard Club	3	Lincoln's Inn	2
Harvard Club	3	University Club	2
Harvard Club	5	Camb. S. R. C.	0
University Club	4	Camb. S. R. C.	1
University Club	3	Harvard Univ.	3
University Club	4	Weston Golf	1
University Club	3	Union B. C.	3
University Club	4	Lincoln's Inn	1
University Club	5	Tennis & Racquet	0
University Club	5	Boston A. A.	0
Union B. C.	4	Camb. S. R. C.	1
Union B. C.	5	Tennis & Racquet	0
Union B. C.	4	Weston Golf	1
Union B. C.	3	Boston A. A.	2
Union B. C.	4	Lincoln's Inn	1
Union B. C.	3	Harvard Univ.	2
Harvard Univ.	4	Boston A. A.	1
Harvard Univ.	3	Lincoln's Inn	2
Harvard Univ.	3	Tennis & Racquet	2
Harvard Univ.	5	Weston Golf	0
Harvard Univ.	3	Camb. S. R. C.	2
Lincoln's Inn	4	Weston Golf	1
Lincoln's Inn	4	Camb. S. R. C.	1
Lincoln's Inn	1	Tennis & Racquet	4
Lincoln's Inn	3	Boston A. A.	2
Tennis & Racquet	3	Boston A. A.	2
Tennis & Racquet	4	Camb. S. R. C.	1
Tennis & Racquet	3	Weston Golf	2
Camb. S. R. C.	4	Boston A. A.	1
Camb. S. R. C.	3	Weston Golf	2
Boston A. A.	3	Weston Golf	3

Seventy-two players took part in the 1927-28 Class B team race. The individual record of each player in this division is as follows:

Player and club	W.	L.	P.C.
A.M.Wolfman,Univ'rsity Club	8	0	1.000
H.W.Marshall,Univ're'ty Club	8	0	1.000
K.S.Pfaffman, Harvard Club	6	0	1.000
W. D. Swan, Harvard Club	2	0	1.000
R.G.Potter,Tennis & Racquet	2	0	1.000
E. M. Shelton, Harvard Univ.	1	0	1.000
J. C. Black, Boston A. A.	1	0	1.000
T. B. Plimpton, Boston A. A.	1	0	1.000
W. C. Poletti, Lincoln's Inn	1	0	1.000
H.O.Houghton, Harvard Club	7	1	.875
J. A. Halsted, Harvard Club	7	1	.875
Lothrop Withington, U. B. C.	7	1	.875
J.L.Ware,Harvard University	6	1	.857
G.W.F.Keller, Harvard Club	6	2	.750
F.M.Burnham,Tennis&Racq't	3	1	.750
L. A. Watkins, Harvard Club	6	2	.750
H.C.Wheeler, Union B. C.	5	2	.714
H. G. Cushing, Harvard Univ.	5	2	.714
L. Wheeler Jr., Union B. C.	5	2	.714
M. W. Greenough, Tennis&R.	2	1	.667
Edward O'Callaghan, B. A. A.	1	1	.667
S. B. Myers, Harvard Univ.	4	2	.667
H.M.Bohlen,Tennis&Racquet	4	2	.667
Jack Kingsley, Univ. Club	4	2	.667
J.C.Breckenridge,Lincoln's	4	2	.667
W.N.Tuttle,Cambridge S.R.C.	3	2	.625
G.P.Marshall,University Club	3	2	.625
L.E.Brewer,Cambridge S.R.C.	2	2	.500
A.M.Sonnabend, University C.	4	3	.571
J. A. Jeffries, Union B. C.	4	3	.571
G.M.Beals Jr., Tennis&Racquet	4	3	.571
F. M. Shea, Lincoln's Inn	4	4	.500
W. S. Stone, Lincoln's Inn	1	1	.500
E. L. Hunt, Lincoln's Inn	1	1	.500
J. B. Ayer, Union B. C.	1	1	.500
N. D. Hoce, Union B. C.	4	4	.500
R. G. Fiske, Harvard Univ.	1	1	.500
P. D. Trafford, Lincoln's Inn	3	3	.500
W. C. Breed, Lincoln's Inn	3	4	.429
A. F. Doty, Weston Golf	3	4	.429
A. J. Cross, Weston Golf	3	4	.429
L. Vander Horst, Harvard U.	3	4	.429
G. T. Francis, Harvard Univ.	3	4	.429
Harold Plimpton, Univ. Club	2	3	.400
W. H. Jackson, Lincoln's Inn	2	3	.400
C. T. Lane, Cambridge S.R.C.	3	5	.375
Alan Steinert, Boston A. A.	2	4	.333
J. H. Reed Jr., Boston A. A.	2	5	.286
Winsor Gale, Weston Golf C.	2	6	.250
C. O. Wellington, Boston A.A.	1	4	.200
K. C.Black, Cambridge S.R.C.	1	5	.167
F. W. Davis, Weston Golf	1	5	.167
E. S. Mason, Camb'dge S.R.C.	1	6	.143
J. W. Geary 3d., Weston Golf	1	6	.143
P. D. Sheeline, Boston A. A.	1	7	.125
N. W. Kenny, Boston A. A.	1	7	.125
C. T. James, Camb. S. R. C.	0	1	.000
Robert Steinert, Boston A. A.	0	1	.000
A. L. Hobson, Tennis and R.	0	1	.000
C. O. Iselin, Tennis and R.	0	1	.000
Oliver Ames, Tennis and R.	0	1	.000
E. W. Lombard, Union B. C.	0	1	.000
C. F. Eaton, University Club	0	1	.000
O. T. Russell, Tennis and R.	0	2	.000
J. L. Snyder, Camb. S. R. C.	0	2	.000
Redvers Opie, Camb. S. R. C.	0	2	.000
R. O. Bishop, Harvard Univ.	0	3	.000
W. A. Coolidge, Tennis and R.	0	3	.000
David Gregg, Lincoln's Inn	0	3	.000
Harry Gardiner, Tennis and R.	0	4	.000
D. C. Watson, Weston Golf	0	5	.000
R. H. I. Gammell, Ten. and R.	0	6	.000

Springfield and Quebec Win Games

Indians Defeat Arrows, 4-0, and Beavers Beat Providence Reds 2 to 1

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	17	3	10	66	56	37
Springfield	16	2	11	59	56	34
Quebec	12	5	10	50	44	29
Providence	10	6	11	61	54	26
New Haven	11	3	15	62	72	25
Philadelphia	9	1	18	58	81	19

GAME FRIDAY

Quebec at Boston.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Springfield, by outclassing the Philadelphia Arrows in a Canadian-American Hockey League match Wednesday night at the Arena, 4 to 0, managed to keep close to the Boston team for the league lead.

The Springfield skaters showed the Arrows a brand of hockey that was unbeatable. More than 4000 persons saw the defeat of the Philadelphia team. Maracle, the Indian player, started the scoring in the first period and there was no stopping the Massachusetts team. Cox played a remarkable game at goal and saved a number of shots. Robinson, the league's leading individual scorer, who started at right wing for the Arrows, had to retire from the lineup in the middle of the match. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		PHILADELPHIA
Waite, rw		rw, Robinson, Lowery, Veno
Kent, c		c, Maracle, Chapman
Scott, lw		lw, Barry, Elmer
Vail, Foster, ld		rd, Yankoski, Peters
Callighen, rd		ld, Carson
Cox, g		g, Stark

Score—Springfield 4, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Maracle, Chapman, Callighen, Whyte for Springfield. Referee—Frank A. Synnott, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island outplayed, outscored and out-stickhandled throughout, went down in defeat, 2 to 1, Wednesday night, before Quebec, while one of the largest crowds ever assembled here for a Canadian-American Hockey League game looked on in disappointment.

Quebec's victory was the first that the Canadians have scored over the Reds here this season, and marked the first setback of the Providence sextet on its own rink since Jan. 11, when Boston won 4 to 3. A complete shift of style perhaps accounted for the reversal. The locals were unable to penetrate the defensive barrier of the invaders, which has undergone a marked change since Quebec last appeared here. The Beavers uncovered a well-organized defense, a defense that held the Reds to a single goal and a defense that was consequently the main factor in their triumph.

QUEBEC		PROVIDENCE
Quenneville, Sorrell, lw		rw, Gagnon, Cormier
L. Murray, Gariepy, c		R. Boucher, c
Boucher, rw		c, Mondou, B. Brophy, Lauder
Wasnie, Laroche, rw		lw, M. Brophy, Deay
Halderson, Bennett, ld		rd, Wilcox
McVicar, Bennett, rd		ld, Paulhus
Lamontagne, g		g, M. Murray

Score—Quebec 2, Providence 1. Goals—McVicar and Quenneville for Quebec; B. Brophy for Providence. Referees—Gerald Wiggett and Dr. George Gaw. Time—Three 20m. periods.

IDAHO TRIUMPHS BY RALLY NEAR FINISH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida. — University of Idaho's basketball team forced State College of Washington to accept its eighth defeat in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference here, Wednesday night. The final score was 37 to 26, but Idaho's supremacy was not acknowledged until the closing minutes of play when a spectacular attack centering around G. J. Jacoby '28, guard, H. B. Stowell '30, forward, and D. K. Burgher '28, center, dropped in a shower of baskets.

Idaho's close guarding forced Washington State to try many long shots but its distance shooters, A. C. Buckley '29, forward, and T. E. Rohwer '29, guard, were not completing their usual high average of attempts. Washington State opened the second half with a rally which brought the score to a 21 to 21 tie. At this point Washington State lost three of its strongest players, Rohwer, R. C. Mitchell '30 and E. T. McDowell '30, guard. McDowell was ruled out of the game for contesting a referee's decision. Idaho took full advantage of Washington State's weakened strength and started a drive that steadily increased the lead. Stowell was high-point man with five field goals and two free throws. His dribbling was a feature of the game.

IDAHO		WASHINGTON STATE
Canine, McMillin, lf		rg, McDowell, Gilleland
Stowell, rf		lg, Rohwer, Gough
Thornhill, Burgher, c		c, Mitchell, Brumbley
Drummond, Jacoby, lg		rf, Cragin, Paul
Greene, rg		lf, Buckley, Tomkins

Score—University of Idaho 37, State College of Washington 26. Goals from field—Stowell 5, Jacoby 3, McMillin 2, Greene 2, Burgher, Drummond for Idaho; Buckley 3, Mitchell 3, McDowell 3, Cragin, Gilleland for Washington State. Goals from foul—Jacoby 1, Stowell 2, McMillin 2, Thornhill 2 for Idaho; Gouch 2, Gilleland, Cragin for Washington. Referee—Robert Morris, Seattle. Umpire—William Mulligan, Spokane. Time—Two 20m. periods.

TO REPRESENT U. S. NAVY

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Bureau of Navigation of the United States Navy has designated Commander Jonas E. Ingram, director of athletics at the United States Naval Academy, to represent that service on the Olympic committee.

ILLINOIS TO FACE BADGERS

Meet Wisconsin in Swimming Meet This Week-End Away From Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—With the only non-Conference swimming meet, with University of Notre Dame, and the first "Big Ten" contest out of the way, Coach E. J. Manley of the University of Illinois has been working his charges for the Intercollegiate Conference meet with its University of Wisconsin rival at Madison, Saturday.

"We should win most of our dual meets and place higher in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association swimming championship meet this season," said Coach Manley when asked for the Illinois varsity aquatic outlook. "Sophomores will more than make up for the loss of veterans," he continued. "We have plenty of free-style swimmers and with a few good veterans back the Illini should have a good season."

Groh in Diving Events

Capt. H. H. Groh '29 will center most of his water activities on diving, although Manley may use him in a relay race or free-style event occasionally. Groh is the "Big Ten" diving champion and placed second last year in the National Collegiate A. A. meet held at Iowa City, Ia.

Illinois will be strongest in the free-style events, especially the shorter distances, and will also place well in the breast-stroke. W. F. Shattuck '29 is the only veteran out for the back-stroke, but he is not in good condition at this time, and Manley is not planning on scoring heavily in that event. W. H. Stout '30 and C. H. Enouch '30 are the best men coming from last year's freshman squad, with Stout having the better chance to score in dual meets.

G. A. Webster '30 and J. R. Kieding '30 will be the chief Illini competitors in the 50 and 100-yard free-style races. Webster is the better in the shorter distance, while Kieding, captain of last year's freshman squad, is a little faster in the century. E. O. Blackman '28 and Groh will be used occasionally to give the sophomores a rest.

W. F. Holbrook '30 and F. R. Schroder '30 are the only two talented breast-stroke swimmers on the squad at the present time, but Manley feels certain that both will place well in all of the meets. Holbrook, Manley thinks, has a chance to lead all of the Conference swimmers in this event before the year is over.

Three 440-Yard Swimmers

Two veterans and one sophomore must handle the Illinois competition in the 440-yard free-style races. E. E. Deuss '29 and B. C. Fulling '28 are the two lettermen back while E. H. Wagner '30 is the only other candidate for this event. None of them are especially good; they do the 440-yard race near 6 minutes most of the time, which will not place well in Conference meets.

With the abundance of good sophomore material and enough veterans to balance his team, Manley will have two good relay teams this season. The medley relay will probably be handled by Webster, Holbrook and Shattuck, while the 300-yard relay will be swum by Webster, Kieding, Blackman, Groh, or N. A. Collora '30.

Collora, E. T. Piper '29 and F. W. Brown '28 are the other divers, who may score for Illinois in the diving events. Holbrook also is a diver, but his strength will not allow him to compete in both the breast-stroke and diving events.

The Illinois water polo team, which lost only one game last year, and that to the Conference leaders, the University of Chicago, will be as strong again this season, Coach Manley believes. H. L. Kinne '28, captain, Groh and Webster will play forward on the team, while the guarding will be taken care of by Blackman, R. L. Aron '28, and G. L. Horner '28. Daniel Komie '28 or H. H. Hartung '29 will guard the Illinois goal.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE Windsor Hornets of the Canadian Professional Hockey League have loaned Pete Palangio, property of Canadiens, to Detroit in the N. H. L. and have purchased Dr. Stanley Brown, defenseman, in return. Brown should do well with the Hornets, for he needed more work than he received while with the Cougars.

Edwin Gorman, former Ottawa defenseman with Maple Leafs this year, has been sold to the Kitchener team of the Canadian minor league. Gorman had been sent to the Toronto Falcons but he refused to join that team.

Cecil H. Dye, former Toronto right wing and a leading goal scorer, now with the Chicago Black Hawks, is making the present road trip with the team and skating a little each day. He was incapacitated before the season opened.

The Quebec Amateur Hockey Association has ruled a player in the Railway-Telephone Hockey League of Montreal ineligible as well as each team of players that plays against him, as well as his own team mates, which is practically placing this entire league of players under suspension. Suspending all these players, in the neighborhood of 60 in number, also affects the Montreal Victorias, who are eligible to compete in the Allan Cup playoffs, for three stars of the team also play in the suspended league.

E. W. Ferguson, writing for the Hockey Magazine, claims that Arthur H. Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins, is still way ahead of the present and past hockey stars for high salary, having received $1000 for two games. No player in the past has equaled it and it is quite likely to be unequalled for some time in the future according to the writer, who is well versed in the history of the Canadian national winter sport.

He also pays a remarkable tribute to the ability of Ross as a player, comparing Ross' speed near to that of Howard Morenz, Canadian center, and his stickhandling ability with that of George Boucher, present Ottawa defenseman who is generally recognized as tricky a stickhandler as the game has ever known.

Joseph Dwyer, former Peterboro goaltender who turned professional to play with Kansas City in the American Hockey Association at the start of this season, has signed with the Hamilton Tigers of the Canadian Professional Hockey League for the balance of the season. Dwyer is famous for his usage of a baseball glove in catching many shots at the net.

Both Harvard and Yale have fine hockey teams this season, but whether they are ahead of past teams or not is hard to say, for the present teams are having very little opposition this season.

The Owen Sound Greys, holders of the Ontario Hockey Association Memorial Cup, Dominion junior champions of 1927, are out of the title hohors for 1928 in the second round of the playdowns, having lost to Listowel, 10 to 8, on the round.

INDIAN TEAM TO PLAY

The University Club will play the Ojibway Indian hockey team at the Boston Arena tonight. The Indian team is exhibiting in several towns, generally playing another team of Indians, but here it was thought best to stage a game between the visitors and the University Club. Since the locals are rated the best amateur team in the United States the visiting Indians have a real task on their hands.

Two Hockey Games Only Events Held

Canada Declines to Play Game on Account of the Ice Conditions

ST. MORITZ, Swit. (AP) — Balmy springtime weather today continued to raise havoc with the Olympic winter sports program and today's events again were interrupted.

Two hockey matches were disputed this morning, but the sun came out in full force about noon and soon turned the ice into slush necessitating the calling off of the games for the day.

Belgium defeated France at hockey 3 to 1 and Switzerland scored an upset in the same sport by defeating Germany 1 to 0.

The figure skating for women was started, but had to be abandoned before the program was completed.

The bobsleigh run in which John Heaton and William Fiske of the United States were entered had to be postponed until tomorrow.

An attempt by the committee to have Canada play Sweden in the first semifinal of the hockey competition this afternoon brought a protest from the Canadians who carried their point and the match was fixed for 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

"We came here to play hockey and not water-polo," said P. J. Mulqueen, chairman of the Canadian Olympic Committee, when informed that the committee wanted the Canadian-Swedish game played this afternoon.

There appears small likelihood that the 10,000-meter race, about which so many complications have arisen, will be run in accordance with the decision of the International Skating Federation. The Federation yesterday overturned the decision of the executive commission of the International Olympic Committee that Irving W. Jaffee of New York be proclaimed the 10,000-meter champion on the strength of his leading position when the event was called off on Tuesday because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Gustavus T. Kirby, American delegate to the Olympic winter sports has received a telegram from the Finns who are now en route to Helsingfors, reading: "Congratulations. The American victory in the 10,000 meters was well earned." This message was signed by A. C. Thunberg, Skutnabb, Ovaska and Backman, Finland's four entries in the speed skating.

THREE WORLD'S RECORDS MADE

Walter Laufer Claims Two in Back-Stroke Swimming at Chicago A. A.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Three world's records for the 60-foot pool were broken in a swimming meet at the Chicago Athletic Association here Wednesday night, when two Central Amateur Athletic Union aquatic titles were decided. Walter Laufer of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, made two of the marks in a back-stroke exhibition, while the C. A. A. relay team made the other. The Central titles were divided, the Illinois Athletic Club winning the 400-yard relay championship, and G. B. Brainerd of the C. A. A. defending his title at 220-yards, breast-stroke.

Laufer swam 200 meters back-stroke in 2m. 37.8s., taking 10.8 seconds from the mark made by H. H. Kruger of the I. A. C., and the 220-yard back-stroke in 2m. 38.4s., cutting 11.2 seconds from the mark made by C. H. Mila of the I. A. C. He worked hard all the way, using eight strokes to the tank length, and his turns were fast.

When the I. A. C. won the 400-yard relay race by four yards, just 4-5s slower than the world's record, the C. A. A. sent a fifth man into the race to complete the 500-yard stretch. The Cherry Circle splashers swam the 500 yards in 4m. 37.2s. taking 3.4 seconds from the mark held by the I. A. C. In winning the 400-yard race, the Tri-Color natators swam brilliantly, John Weissmuller going the first hundred in 50.2s. to build up a 12-foot lead. Robert Hallaran increased it to 16 feet. H. J. Miller decreased it to 12 feet and Paul Manovitz finished with a nine-foot advantage. Northwestern University was third and the Covenant Club, fourth.

In the closest race of the evening, Brainerd defended the 220-yard breast-stroke title against Richard Peterson of the I. A. C. in 2m. 56.2s. Brainerd got away to a better start, but Peterson, swimming an easier, smoother style, with fewer strokes, gained and turned even with him on the last two laps. Brainerd had the best finuishing sprint, however, winning by a touch. H. E. Czerwonky, unattached, former University of Wisconsin star, was third.

KILGOUR WINS DRAUGHTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW, Scot.—The contest for the British Draughts championship, here, ended in a victory for W. Kilgour, Perth. Interest became very keen in the second round, in which Samuel Cohen, the English champion, met J. Campbell, champion of Scotland. A keen struggle was followed by the defeat of the Scot by 2 wins to 1, with 9 draws. In the third round, R. T. Ward, Birmingham, the holder of the British title, was defeated by Kilgour, the score being 1 to 0 with 5 draws. The semifinal found Cohen opposed by J. Ferrie, Glasgow, a former champion of the world, whom he defeated, 1 to 0 with 5 draws. Kilgour was opposed by J. Kynd, Manchester. Play was cautious on both sides, but Kilgour succeeded in securing 2 wins to none with 5 draws.

BIG GERMAN TEAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Germany is expected to send the strongest team of any nation to the Olympic Games in Amsterdam this year, namely 282 men and women. All the members of the German team, with the exception of the horseback riders, will live in three hotels in Zandvoort and will be taken to the stadium in Amsterdam by motor omnibuses and motorcars. The horseback riders will receive accommodations in Hilversum. The German team for the winter Olympic Games at St. Moritz consists of 65 members.

SCHAEFER LEADS 1800 TO 1617

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Jacob Schaefer of this city, world's champion at 18.2 balkline billiards, entered the seventh and eighth blocks of his 4000-point exhibition match with Walker Cochran of Hollywood, former champion, with a lead of 1800 to 1617. Schaefer won both blocks Wednesday, 400 to 343 in 10 frames, and 400 to 142 in four innings. His high run at night was 177.

NEW RECORD AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—The third course record in this vicinity within two weeks fell Wednesday when James Hendry, Manchester, N. H., professional, scored a 66 over the No. 1 Course of the Pinehurst Country Club.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 36, Pennsylvania 27.

FINALISTS IN M. C. A. BONSPIEL

Five Become Known—Perfect Curling Conditions at Winnipeg

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man. — Five finalists became known Wednesday in the fortieth annual Bonspiel of the Manitoba Curling Association and many more were extended to the semifinals brackets of the various events after a day of perfect curling conditions, which gave the best exponents of the game full scope to show their wares.

Gordon Hudson of the Strathcona was the first to reach the last stage of the Dingwall, first open event of the Bonspiel, when he won a hard-fought extra end game from Alex Blackburn of the Granite, on Granite ice, Wednesday night. The Granite man put up a noble battle, coming from behind to tie the score coming home, but advantage of last rock in the thirteenth for Hudson gave the Strathcona rink the decision.

Wood in Final

Howard Wood of the Granite will battle it out with the winner of E. McKittrick, Brandon, and Edgar Rutledge, Fort William, for possession of the Birks Trophy for the coming year, Wood making his way to the last round by virtue of a notable win Tuesday night over Peter McDiarmid of the Strathcona, who looked like a sure winner with two ends to go, only to see Wood, who was one down, coming up to score three in the last end despite the last rock for McDiarmid, to gain the verdict.

Dr. Williams, Granite, and H. McDonald, Deer Lock, entered the last stage of the Purity Flour, both city rinks turning in victories in the semi-final round over Brandon opposition. Williams disposed of Peter Forsyth in comfortable fashion, while McDonald put the finishing touches on a bad day for E. McKittrick in the night draw.

Samuel Mairs and Kerr Dunlop of St. Paul are still in several events. Mairs won two games Wednesday to stay in the Hudson's Bay event, while Dunlop is still in the Kiewell competition. The St. Paul rinks are also keen contenders in the Black and Armstrong double rink event.

Cline Advances

Dudley Cline of Glenboro, was the fifth finalist to become known Wednesday going into the last stage of the Walker Theater event, where he will contest the honors with the winner of McDonald of the Telephones and Fred Doig, running mate of Cline. The Glenboro men made their way to the final stage by a last-end victory over Frank Manwaring of Birtle, after a hard struggle Wednesday night.

The Ladies' Bonspiel also made splendid progress at the Deer Lodge and Thistle rinks. The four semi-finalists in the main event of the gathering for the Frys Cocoa Cup being decided. Country rinks shared honors evenly with city representatives in this event, Miss Beech of Glenboro, and Mrs. Delmadge of Dauphin, being left to battle it out with Mrs. Jackson of St. Johns and Mrs. Barber, Deer Lodge.

CORNELL AGAIN TOPS YALE IN BASKETBALL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University's hopes for an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship this season were practically eliminated here Wednesday night, when the Elis five bowed for the second time this year to Cornell University, 29 to 18, incidentally losing its third consecutive league game. The victory gave the Ithacans a record of three victories to two defeats in league competition and placed them in undisputed possession of third place only one-half a game behind the leading Pennsylvania five.

There was no question about the superiority of the Cornell five Wednesday night. Yale showed its usual persistency, but the visitors were more than equal to every Eli rally. At the recess the score stood 14 to 8 against Yale. At the very outset of the second period, the Elis five started a heavy offensive, gaining somewhat. But Cornell continued its barrage of the Yale basket before its opponents could get near enough to make the game a close one. Midway through the period the score was 21 to 15 and in the final few minutes the winners drew ahead steadily, gaining an 11-point margin before the final gun. E. C. Masten '28, Cornell center, was high score man with 10 points.

CORNELL		YALE
Lewis, Caldwell, Hall, lf		rg, Nanry, Reeves
Layton, rf		lg, McNulty
Masten, Fisher, c		c, Bryant, Fodder, Miner
Schlossbach, Beck, lg		rf, Merrill, Nassau, Townsend
Stein, Gersten, rg		lf, Ward

Score—Cornell University 29, Yale University 18. Goals from field—Masten 4, Layton 3, Caldwell 2, Lewis, Stein, Schlossbach for Cornell; Fodder 2, McNulty, Nanry, Nassau for Yale. Goals from foul—Masten 2, Caldwell 2, Schlossbach for Cornell; Megrill 2, Nassau 2, Reeves, McNulty, Fodder, Ward for Yale. Referee—Rumsey, Umpire—O'Shea. Time—Two 20m. periods.

B. U. BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Boston University's baseball schedule for this coming spring includes only 12 games. The only real "home" games are with Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Norwich University, which will be played on the new university field at Riverside. The schedule: April 7—Harvard University at Boston; 11—open; 14—open; 18—Rhode Island State College at Kingston, R. I.; 21—Brown University at Providence; 26—Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 27—Norwich University. May 2—Tufts College at Medford; 5—Boston College at Boston; 8—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge; 10—Yale University at New Haven; 12—University of New Hampshire at Durham; 15—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester; 19—Clark University at Worcester.

COCHRAN PLANS TO RETIRE

CHICAGO (AP) — Welker Cochran, former holder of the world's 18.2 billiard championship, said Wednesday that he was on his last tour as a billiard professional. He is now playing a 4000-point series here with Jacob Schaefer, who won the title from Cochran last fall. Next month, Cochran said, he expects to join a New York stock exchange firm and retire from billiard competition.

TRURO WINS HOCKEY TITLE

KENTVILLE, N. S. (AP)—The Truro Bearcats won the championship of the Eastern Nova Scotia Hockey League Wednesday night when they defeated Kentville, 2 to 1, in the second game of a home-and-home series. The Bearcats won the first contest, 5 to 2, in Truro Tuesday.

BROOKLINE CLUB WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC—The country Club of Brookline, Mass., won the Senator competition in the fifteenth annual Quebec Bonspell here Wednesday when the rink skipper by J. I. Wylde, defeated the St. Andrews rink skipped by H. C. Foster, 19 to 7.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Yale 51, Pennsylvania 11.

W. H. PONSFORD HAS SPLENDID RECORD

Australian Cricketer Has Broken Many Marks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Australian cricket has produced the greatest run-getter the world has ever known, the famous Englishman, Dr. W. G. Grace, not excepted. He is William H. Ponsford, a quiet, modest young man, who has this season added several to an already long list of world's records.

The event of the Australian cricket season is the series of matches for what is known as the Sheffield Shield, the championship trophy for which the states compete. This interstate series is confined to Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland, the other two states, Tasmania and Western Australia, not yet being considered up to Sheffield Shield standard. Each State plays all the others twice. So far this season, Ponsford has played five innings in shield matches, and his amazing performance has been—133, 437, 202, 38, 336—total 1146, an average of 229.2. In cricket it is the ambition of every man to make a century and in first-class cricket it is only occasionally that even the best batsman succeeds in doing so, so for a man to have an average of more than a double century is truly a remarkable feat.

Ponsford's 437, which he scored against Queensland, is a world's record for first-class cricket. Previously, also, he held the record—429 scored some years ago, when he beat the best performance of the famous English Captain, Archie C. MacLaren. Incidentally, he did what no other man had ever done before—scored 400 runs in a single innings for the second time.

In his career Ponsford has scored a century or more in a single innings 25 times. Of these, two have exceeded 400 runs, and four others have exceeded 300, thereby beating the performance of W. G. Grace, who scored 300 three times. He has scored 200 or more seven times, a feat which only three other men have achieved—Warwick W. Armstrong, the late Victor Trumper, and M. Alfred Noble—all Australians. He made a century in his first Test match against England, which no one else has ever done. His 1146 in Sheffield matches beats his own record of 1104 in one Sheffield Shield season, and that with only half the season completed. As for his purely Australian records, they are too numerous to mention.

YALE ADVANCES IN AQUATIC STANDINGS

INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING STANDING

	Meets Won	Meets Lost	Points Won	Points Lost	P.C.
Yale	1	0	172

SOME STOCKS SINK TO NEW LOW LEVELS

Closing Tone of Market Is Heavy—Vanadium Makes Gain

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The stock market following a brief upturn after the opening today, began to head downward, and various oil, motor, rubber and miscellaneous shares retreated into new low ground for the year.

The early strength was based on buying of public utilities on the Senate's rejection of the Walsh proposal of a Senatorial investigation of super-power projects.

When prices began to slip, however, in many groups, more attention began to be paid to less favorable trade reports, as well as to the monetary outlook. The reported falling off in new buying of steel was an important factor, and traders again turned wary eyes toward the statement on brokers' loans which will be issued after the close of the market.

There were indications that the credit strings were being drawn a little tighter, and that banks were scrutinizing more searchingly the collateral offered for loans.

Pools which had been successful recently in pushing up their favorites, appeared to be backing away from offerings, as a number of closely controlled issues showed recessions of 3 to 5 points. The general retreat was orderly, however, and confined to a point or so in most of the high-grade industrials, such as United States Steel and General Motors.

A drop of 9 points was recorded by Midland Steel Products pfd., and weakness involved some of the dividend-paying railroads. Nickel Plate lost more than 3 points. Few of the earlier strong public utilities were able to retain their gains when the selling gathered force in other sections of the list.

The closing was heavy. Buying of standard railroads, particularly Reading, initiated a forward movement in the final hour, which cut down measurably earlier losses in some of the industrials. A few shares responded to aggressive pool operations again. Vanadium selling above 35. United States Steel and General Motors got back to a parity with yesterday's closing figures. Total sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables slightly lower around $4.87⅝.

The bond market appeared to drift in an aimless manner today, with trading again in reduced volume. New offerings were not large, and were reported quickly taken by dealers.

Bond observers believed that little change in the market was likely until the development of some major influence, such as new financing by the Government or a marked change in the money market.

Foreign issues were less active than in recent sessions. Finnish issues showed more resistance to selling, but continued to ease off. Italian and French liens were quiet.

Rather heavy offerings of Erie 4s and Chesapeake Corporation 5s appeared on the market, but recessions were small. Other rails and most of the public utility and industrial mortgages received little attention.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	4 @4¼	4
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	4½@4¼	4¼@4½
Year money	4½	4½
Time loans		
Sixty-ninety days	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Four to six months	4 @4¼	4 @4¼

Bar silver in New York	Today 57¾c	Previous 57¾c
Bar silver in London	26⅛d	26⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¼d	84s 11d

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston $87,000,000	New York $1,105,000,000
Year ago today	$2,000,000	
Balances	36,000,000	130,000,000
Year ago today	35,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	$3,870,049	110,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks:

30 days	3⅜@2¾	
60 days	3½@3⅜	
90 days	3½@3⅜	
4 months	3⅜@3¼	
5 months	3⅜@3¼	
6 months	3⅜@3¼	

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Budapest	6%
Boston	4	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	4	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	4	Oslo	4½
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2
Richmond	4	Prague	5½
St. Louis	4	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Rome	7
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	10
Athens	10	Stockholm	5
Bombay	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Brussels	5	Tokyo	7.03
Berlin	6	Vienna	6
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Europe Today	Last Prev	Prty
Demand	$4.87	$4.87¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.87¼	4.87⅛	4.8666
France—franc	.0393⅛	.0393⅛	.193
Belgium—belga	.1392½	.1392½	.139
Italy—lira	.0529⅝	.0523½	.193
Germany—mark	.2385	.2385	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1410	.1407
Czech'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2677½	.2677½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0132½	.0132½	.193
Holland—florin	.4024½	.4026	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2662	.2662	.268
Poland—zloty	.1150	.1150	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0500	.0500	0.0805
Rumania—leu	.0062	.0062	.193
Spain—peseta	.1699	.1701½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684½	.2684½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1922½	.1929⅝	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hongkong—dol.	.5000	.5012	
Shanghai—tael	.6325	.6312½	.5425
India—rupee	.3654	.3655	.4866
Japan—yen	.4691	.4686	.4895
Phil Islnds—peso	.4956	.4956	.50
Sta Stlmts—dol	.5725	.5725	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4277	.4279	
Brazil—milreis	.1200	.1204	.4245
Chile—peso	.1220	.1220	.3245
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.1216
Peru—pound	3.91	3.91	.9723
Uruguay—peso	1.0325	1.0325	4.8665
Ven'la—bolivar	.1910	.1910	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.99⅞	.1930
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4362½	.4375	1.00

*Par unsettled.

INDIANA PIPE LINE

Indiana Pipe Line Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, shows net of $985,468 after taxes and depreciation, equal to $9.85 a share (par $50) on 100,000 shares of stock. This compared with $317,630, or $3.17 a share, in 1926.

PHILADELPHIA REDISCOUNT RATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank has raised its rediscount rate from 3½ to 4 per cent, the Federal Reserve Board announced.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb.16	Last Feb.15
100	Abitibi	78	78	78	78
300	Ab & Straus	101	101	101	101⅝
90	Ab & Str pf	111	111	111	111
100	Adams Ex	290	290	290	298
200	Adw-Ru	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13½
600	Adv-Ru pr	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	40½
500	Ahumada	3½	3½	3½	3½
1500	Air Reduc	187⅝	185½	188½	186⅝
14400	Ajax Rub	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10⅝
5700	Alaska Jun	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
160	Alb PWR pf	112	109	109	109
600	Alb PW Pap	27	26	26½	
3800	Allied Ch	152¼	150⅝	150⅝	152⅝
900	Allis-Chal	121	119¼	119⅝	120
100	Amal Lea	13	13	13	13¼
100	Amal Lea pf	72	72	72	
1000	Amerada	23⅝	23¼	23¼	29
1100	Am Ag Ch	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	18⅝
1400	Am Ag C pf	62½	62	62½	63⅝
100	Am Beet C	15	15	15	14⅛
100	Am Beet pf	37	37	37	
300	Am Bosch	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
2300	Am Brake	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	45¼
2200	Am Radiat	132⅛	131⅝	132	131½
1300	Am Ry Ex	130⅝	129	130½	128⅝
5100	Am Repub	62⅝	58⅞	60	60¼
100	Am S Rar	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	57
11900	Am Smelt	178⅝	176	176⅛	178⅝
200	Am Smt pf	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	
9400	Am Stl Fnd	60⅝	59¼	59⅝	60¼
2200	Am Sug	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	57⅝
1800	Am Sug pf	102⅝	101	101	103¼
200	Am Tel&Cab	30	30	30	29⅞
2500	Am T&T	178⅝	178¼	178⅝	178½
400	Am Type	118	116½	116½	118½
1600	Am WW nw	57⅞	56½	56½	57¼
3800	Am Wool	24⅞	23¼	23¼	23⅞
1400	Am Wool pf	60½	59½	60⅝	60½
100	Am Wr pf ct	45¼	45¼	45¼	
5100	Am Zinc	14⅞	13½	14⅞	13⅝
3400	Am Zinc pf	69	67½	68	68¼
4400	Am Br Bov	17½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
20	Am Br B pf	60⅝	60¼	60¼	62
20800	Am Can	79⅞	78⅝	79⅝	79½
100	Am Can pf	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	
1300	Am Car&F	107⅝	107	107	107
500	Am Chicle	74½	74⅛	74⅛	75
2200	Am Ex	192⅝	191	191	190½
5100	Am&FPw	25¼	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
400	Am&FPw pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
900	Am Hide	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
1300	Am Hide pf	56	54½	54½	57
1600	Am Ice	32½	31⅝	31⅝	32⅝
4000	Am Int Crp	79⅝	76⅝	77⅝	79½
200	Am La Fr	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4500	Am Linseed	72½	71½	71⅝	72⅝
100	Am Lithe pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	
400	Am Loco	108⅞	108¼	108⅝	109⅝
700	Am Metal	43	42½	42½	42½
200	Am Met pf	119½	118⅝	119	119½
100	Am Piano	20⅝	20½	20½	21
5000	*Am P&L	66⅞	65½	65⅝	65½
7700	Anaconda	57⅞	56⅝	57	57⅝
300	Arch Dan	57	57	57	57⅝
5900	Arm Ill A	15	14¼	14¼	15
15200	Arm Ill B	9½	8⅞	9⅛	9⅝
1600	Ar mill pf	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	80
200	Arnold Cons	46⅛	46	46⅛	46⅝
100	Art Loom	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
400	Asso DG	44	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
80	Asso Oil	38	38	38	38
3200	Atchison	184⅝	193½	193⅛	185½
15400	Atchison rts	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3½
700	Atl Coast L	178⅝	177	178⅛	178
1600	Atl G&WI	40	38⅝	39⅛	40
3400	Auto Sales	5⅛	7⅞	9⅛	8⅛
1400	Atl Redin	100	99	99½	99⅝
1300	Auto Salespf	34⅛	34	34	
10	Atlas Pw pf	107	107	107	106¼
1000	Atlas Tack	13	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
300	Austin N	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Aut Strop A	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
400	Baldwin	250	249½	250	249⅞
2400	Balt & Ohio	111⅝	110⅝	111	110⅝
100	Bamber pf	111	111	111	
200	Bangor & A	76	75¼	76	75¼
20	Bangor pf	111	110⅝	111	
2600	Barnsdall A	22⅝	22½	22½	22⅝
200	Beacon Oil	15	15	15	15¼
1500	Belding H	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	19½
800	Best & Co	58	57½	57⅝	58¼
4300	Beth Steel	60⅛	59½	59⅝	60
400	Beth Stl 7%	121	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
200	Bloom'dale	41	41	41	
30	Blm'dale pf	111	110½	110½	111
100	Blum Shal pf	95	95	95	95⅛
1500	Bon Ami	72½	72	72	74⅝
100	Botany M	21¼	21¼	21¼	22½
100	Bost&Maine	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
900	Briggs	22⅝	22	22	22⅝
200	Brit Steel	4	4	4	3½
1900	Br Edison	234	232¼	233⅝	233⅝
500	Br Man Tr	58⅛	58	58	58
100	Borden Co	167½	167½	167½	168
1300	Brown Shoe	49½	49⅛	49⅝	49
300	Bruns Balke	30½	30½	30½	30½
8500	Bruns Term	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	19⅝
100	Burns Br B	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
1800	Burroughs	159	157	157	157
1300	Buc Erie	26½	25⅝	25⅝	26
10	Bush Bkr pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	114½
1000	Bush Term	62	61	61½	61
110	Bush T deb	111	111	111⅛	111
1500	Butte Cop	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
600	Butte & Sup	10⅛	10	10⅛	10½
1900	Buc Ecr pf	35	34	34⅝	34⅝
400	Butterick	47⅝	47	47	47¼
100	By Prod Co	70½	70¼	70¼	
5400	Byers Co	109⅛	104⅝	108⅝	108½
6300	Cal Pet	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
300	Callahan	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2200	Cal & Ariz	102½	100⅛	100⅛	102⅛
4600	Cal & Hecla	22¼	21½	21⅝	22
12800	Canada Dry	67	63½	64½	68½
2400	Can Pac	102⅝	100⅝	102⅝	102⅝
100	Caro C&O st	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
400	Case Thrsh	259	259	259	
700	Cen Alloy	30½	30	30	30½
2700	Century Rib	14½	13	13	12½
30	Cent Rib pf	81½	81½	81½	81½
1200	Cerro de P	65⅝	64½	65	65
2700	Cer-Teed	58½	58½	58½	58⅝
300	Chand-Cl pf	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝
3100	Ches & Ohio	193⅝	191¼	193¼	192
2100	Ches Corp	76	75	76	75¼
900	Chi Gt West	10½	9⅝	10⅛	10⅛
400	Chi Gt W pf	24⅝	23½	24	24
6000	ChiM&SP	16⅞	15½	16½	16¼
3100	ChiM&SP ct	17	16	17	16⅝
1200	ChiM&SP pf	31½	30⅝	31½	30⅞
1500	ChiM&S pf ct	31½	30⅝	31½	30⅝
2100	Chi&NW	81⅝	80	81	80½
400	Chi Pneu	132	130¼	130¼	132½
500	Chi RI	108⅝	108	108	108⅛
300	Chi RI 6%	102	102	102	102
200	Chi RI 7%	108	108	108	108
20	Chi Yel Cab	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	36
100	Childs	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1900	Chile Cop	40½	40	40	40⅛
2100	Christie Bro	122	121	121	122
13800	Chrysler	59⅛	58⅛	58⅞	58⅝
100	Chrysler pf	115	115	115	114⅞
4200	City Stor B	84⅝	78½	78⅝	85½
1600	Cluett Pbdy	88⅝	88	88⅛	88⅝
700	Coca Cola	134¼	133¼	133¼	134¼
7300	Colling & A	95	92½	93⅝	94⅝
9000	Colo F&I	77¼	75	75	77¼
4300	Col Gas	94⅝	93	93	93⅛
100	Col Gas pf	107½	107½	107½	22
500	Com Cred	21⅝	21¼	21½	21½
10	Com Cr 1 pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅝
30	Com Cr pf B	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
400	Com Inv Tr	57	57	57	57⅛
200	Com I 6½%	96	96	96	97
500	Com Sol	18⅛	16½	16⅝	16½
1200	Comwlth Pw	67⅝	65½	66	66
4100	Congoleum	25⅝	24½	24⅝	25⅛
1300	Con Gas	134⅝	133	133½	134
400	Con Gas pf	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	
4500	Con Ry C pf	75	73	73	74½
2300	Con Textile	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1000	Cont Bak	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	50
3100	Cont Bak A	51⅛	50	51⅛	5⅝
100	Cont Bak pf	95½	95½	95½	95½
3000	Cont Can	91	89⅝	90½	90⅝
1300	Cont Ins	76⅝	76	76½	76
800	Cont Motors	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
1400	Cont Prd	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	67½
300	Coty	135	124½	134½	136⅞
600	Crucible	88	87½	87⅝	87⅝
500	Cuba Cane	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅝
600	Cuba C pf	25	24⅞	25	25
1200	Cuba Co	26½	25⅞	25⅞	25½
100	Cub Dom S	11	11	11	
4100	Cudahy	70½	69	68⅞	69⅝
5300	Curtis A&M	60½	58⅝	59⅛	59⅝
200	Curtiss pf	138	135½	138	135¼
1100	Cub Am S	20⅝	19⅞	20	20
2300	Davison	40	38⅝	39	40
1200	Del Lac&W	130¼	130	130	130½
700	Del & Hud	166	164½	164½	165
10	Devoe&R A	52½	49⅞	51⅝	49¼
10	Devoe&R pf	114	114	114	
40	Diamond M	153⅝	153½	153½	153½
18600	Dodge A	18⅝	17½	18	19
3800	Dodge pf	71	69	69⅝	71¼
200	Dome Mines	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
1400	Dupont	326	322	323	324
200	Duquesne pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
100	East Kodak	165½	165½	165½	166½
6700	Eaton Axle	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31
5200	Elec Auto Li	19⅝	118¼	119⅝	118
1700	Elec Boat	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
25300	Elec P&L	34⅝	32¼	32¼	32
100	ElecP&L pf	108	108	108	107⅝
33100	Elec Refrig	15⅛	13⅝	14	14⅝
1000	Elec Sto Bat	76	69⅞	70	70
300	Elk Horn	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
120	Elk Horn pf	19	17½	17⅝	18⅝
200	Emer-Br A	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
2100	End John	80⅞	79⅝	79⅞	79⅞
100	End John pf	123½	123½	123½	123½
100	Eng P S	35	34	34	35⅝
100	Eng P S pf	109	109	109	108⅞
4000	Eng P S	101⅝	101¼	101¼	103½
250	Equit Bldg	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
1900	Erie	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
500	Erie 1 pf	56	56	56	56⅛
1200	Eureka Vac	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	
3600	Fed Lt & Tr	52½	50⅝	51⅝	51
10	Fed L&T pf	101½	101½	101½	
100	Fed M&S pf	96	96	96	
100	Fed Motor T	19	19	19	19⅛
300	Fidelity Ins	200	200	200	200⅝
30	Fifth Ave B	12½	12½	12½	
1100	First Nat St	32	31	31⅝	32½
3200	Fisk Rubber	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝
100	Fisk Rb lpf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
17400	Fleischm'nn	70⅝	69½	69⅝	70½
1700	Fox A	79½	78⅝	78⅝	79½
5200	Fox A rts	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
3200	Freeport Tx	81⅝	75	75½	80½
100	Fuller pf	106	106	106	
300	Gabriel A	21½	21¼	21½	21¼
1900	Gardner M	14½	13⅝	14	14⅝
300	Gen Am Tk	62½	62½	62½	62⅝
2300	Gen Asphalt	76	74⅝	75¼	75⅝
100	Gen Cable	25	25	25	25
23700	Gen Cable A	62½	58⅞	62	58
300	Gen Elec	138½	128⅝	129⅝	129½
500	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
800	Gen G&E A	38	37⅛	37⅛	38
700	Gen Motors	137⅝	136	136⅝	137⅝
700	Gen Pub Ser	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
1300	Gen Rayon A	30	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝
100	Gen Rub	84	84	84	84
1300	Gen Stl Pow	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
1300	Gen Theatres	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1300	Gen Vot	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	45⅝
100	Gen Wat Wks	35½	35½	35½	35½
1000	Gen Wat Wks pf	79	79	79	78
1300	Gen Ry Sig	108⅝	106⅝	108	109
10	Gen Ry S pf	115	115	115	
4700	Gen Refrac	73⅝	71⅛	72½	72
1900	Gillette	102	100⅝	101⅝	101
100	Gimbel Br	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40
2300	Glidden	21⅝	21	21⅛	21½
20	Glidden ppf	99	98⅝	98⅝	
34900	Gold Dust	104⅝	100⅛	101⅛	103
8300	Goodrich	87	84⅝	85	86⅝
100	Goodrich pf	108⅝	109⅝	109⅝	110
360	Goodyear	64⅛	63½	64	64
400	Goodyr lpf	99⅝	99	99⅛	99⅛
1400	Gotham Rios	86	85	85	85⅝
800	Gotham nv	86⅝	85	85	85⅝
100	Gotham pf	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
40	Goth pf x-w	116⅛	110	110	
100	Gould Cp A	9	9	9	
300	Granby	41	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
2100	Grt Nor pf	96¼	94⅞	95	94⅞
700	Grt No pf ct	93⅝	93	93	
2100	Grt Nor Ore	23	22⅝	22⅝	23
700	Grt W Sug	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
20	Grt W Su pf	115	115	115	
10000	Greene-Can	134	131⅝	132½	132⅞
600	Guan Sug	8	7½	7½	8
200	Gulf Mobile	49½	47	49½	50
100	Gulf Mo pf	104½	104½	104½	
600	Gulf Steel	53⅝	53	53⅝	55
10	Gulf Stl 1 pf	109	109	109	
10	Hack WIA	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
10	Hanna 1 pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	77
400	Hartman B	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝
100	Hershey	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
300	Hershey pf	71	70⅝	71	71
100	Homestake	70	70	70	70
2100	Houston Oil	136	133	134¼	136¼
300	Howe So	43⅛	48⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1400	Hud Man	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	52½
13500	Hudson Mot	84	82⅝	83⅝	83
44700	Hupp Mot	40¼	38½	38½	39
2600	Ill Central	136⅛	135	136	135⅛
300	Ill Cen pf	136	135½	136	135⅛
3600	Ind Oil & G	24	23½	23⅝	24
1800	Indian Refin	10	9⅝	9⅞	10⅛
200	Indian Re ct	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
400	Ingersoll R	91	90½	91	91⅞
1000	Inland St	49⅝	48½	49½	49½
100	Inspiration	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
500	Interboro R	35	35	35	35½
100	Intercon Rub	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Int Agri	14	14	14	
400	Int Agri ppf	57⅝	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
3100	Int Business	139½	137	137	138½
100	KC P&L lpf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	
700	Kan City So	55	54⅝	55	55½
11600	Kayser	71⅛	69⅝	69½	70⅛
12000	Kelly Spring	20	18⅛	18⅛	20
100	Kelly Sp 8%	65	65	65	
300	Kelsey Wh	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
6700	Kennecott	84	82⅝	83⅝	83⅞
100	Kinney	48½	48½	48½	
100	Kinney pf	95½	94½	94½	94½
1100	Kraft Chees	65⅞	64⅝	64⅝	65½
1300	Kresge	66⅞	66½	66⅝	66⅝
800	Kress Co	90¼	89⅝	89⅝	91
4300	Kroger G	79	77⅛	77⅛	78½
1700	Lako Oil	30	29⅛	29⅛	30⅛
7400	Lee Rub	19	19	19	20
200	Lehigh Val	87	86	87	86⅝
300	Life Savers	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34⅝
10700	Int Cement	65⅞	63⅛	64⅝	65⅝
10400	Int Comb	51	49⅝	50⅞	50⅝
100	Int Cmb pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4800	Int Harv	233⅞	229⅝	230	234¼
12400	Int Mtch pf	101¼	99⅝	100⅛	102
1100	Int MM pf	36⅛	36⅛	36½	36½
60400	Int Nickel	92½	90⅝	91⅝	92⅛
6300	Int Paper	75½	73⅞	73⅞	74
700	Int Pap 7%	107⅝	107½	107⅝	107⅝
10	Int Salt	63½	63½	63½	
800	Int Silver rts	25½	25	25¼	25½
300	Int Silver	162	161	162	
10	Int Silvr pf	131	131	131	
1400	Int Tel & T	141½	141	141½	141½
100	Johns&Mn pf	119½	119½	119½	119½
1900	Johns Man	121⅛	119½	119½	120¼
400	Jewel Tea	83½	83½	83½	84
110	Jones & Laf	123½	122¼	123½	122½
700	Jordan Mot	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
800	Jones Br	33½	32⅞	33½	32½
1400	Liquid Car	68⅝	67	67	68
8700	Loews Inc	62⅝	61¼	61¼	61⅝
700	Loft Inc	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝
100	Long Bell A	32	32	32	
7600	Loose-W	52⅞	50⅝	51½	52⅞
2000	Lou Oil Ref	10⅛	10	10	10
220	Lou Oil pf	85	84⅝	84⅝	84½
100	Lou G&E A	29	29	29	29⅝
100	Louis & N	148	148⅝	148⅝	148
1500	Ludlum Stl	31½	30⅝	30⅝	31¼
200	McCall	62½	61	61	63

TEXTILE MILL SITUATION IN NEW ENGLAND

Earnest Efforts Now Being Made to Solve a Very Difficult Problem

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of a most unsatisfactory textile situation in New England is the study being made of the problem and the efforts put forth to bring a speedy solution.

Radical style changes have been largely responsible for lessened demand for both woolen and cotton goods. Increased use of silk and rayon which have so largely supplanted cotton and wool is another important factor.

Still, another influence that has worked against the mills of New England is that of labor, the southern mills having much the advantage of New England mills in this respect.

In 1860 about three-quarters of all the cotton spindles in the United States were in the New England mills, and their continued expansion for many years gave the section unchallenged supremacy. During the period of expansion many fortunes were made from the ownership of cotton mill securities.

No Longer Dominant

As the mills operated profitably, paid liberal dividends and accumulated large surpluses, the market prices of shares of successful companies showed marked enhancement. The last few years have witnessed a distinct turn for the worse, and New England has lost its dominant position in the industry.

Up to 1921 there was an almost consistent growth in the number of active spindles in this section, but the peak was reached in that year, and the trend has been downward since then. Some companies have moved their machinery and equipment out of New England, others have dismantled their plants and have gone out of business, and some mills are lying idle all or a great portion of the time, hoping for more auspicious operating conditions.

It is believed by New England mill interests that the solution of the problem will be accomplished when the mills of this territory are placed on a competitive basis with the southern mills as regards labor employment.

In 1880, there were less than 500,000 active spindles in the South, as compared with well over 5,000,000 in New England. Since that time, however, the growth of the number of spindles in the South has been marked and the number of spindles in the cotton-growing states is now practically as great as in all of the other states combined, and the number of active spindles is much greater.

Inactive Spindles

The large number of inactive spindles in New England stands out in marked contrast to the small number inactive in the South. Even more significant is the change in the relative number of active spindle hours, the aggregate number of hours during which spindles are employed. In 1921 the number of spindle hours a month in New England and in the South were about equal. Now the southern activity runs about double that of New England.

It has been demonstrated that southern mills as a class can operate at a profit when New England mills are not making money, although, even in the South, lean years are interspersed between those of greater prosperity.

The South has wrested the supremacy in the industry from the North, although this is not true in all lines of production. The southern mills can operate most advantageously in the production of coarse goods, but some northern manufacturers of fine goods and of certain specialities have been successful thus far in escaping the ravages of competition from the South because conditions in that section are less propitious for turning out fine goods.

South's Prosperity

Different reasons have been suggested for the relative prosperity of the South and the inactivity of the North, and as a result there are many misconceptions as to which causes are fundamental. In a booklet prepared by Harold H. Young, the investment banking firm of Bodell & Co. presents a graphic analysis of comparative conditions governing cotton manufacturing in the two sections.

It is Bodell & Co.'s opinion that the advantages accruing to mills located in the South have been sometimes exaggerated. Chambers of commerce, power companies, railroads and other interested parties in that section have undertaken intensive campaigns to interest manufacturers to locate in the cotton-growing states. This publicity activity is one key to southern success. If New England communities worked as hard to hold their industries as the South does to win them, the exodus might be partly checked.

Although freight rates, power costs and taxes all are among the inducements held forth by the southerners, upon analysis they are demonstrated to be comparatively unimportant.

Mr. Young declares that the one fundamental advantage of the South over the North is in respect to labor. The real reasons why the South has prospered at the expense of the North are that wages are lower and labor can be employed to better advantage because of more favorable state laws and the absence of arbitrary restrictions imposed by the workers themselves.

FLORIDA BUILDING PROGRAM

CORAL GABLES, Feb. 16—George E. Batcheller, head of Batcheller properties, announces plans for a $500,000 home-building program in Coral Gables to be started immediately. Program calls for erection of approximately 20 homes of from $10,000 to $20,000 value each. This is the largest project to be undertaken in the Miami area since the height of the building operations in 1925 and 1926.

BUTTERICK NOTES OFFERED

Increase in the working capital of The Butterick Company will be effected with the proceeds of an issue of $2,000,000 two-year 5 per cent notes of the company, which are being offered today by Halsey, Stuart & Co. at 99½ and interest, yielding 5.36 per cent. These notes are to be guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by indorsement by The Butterick Publishing Company.

WHITENIGHTS STOCK

Childs, Jeffries & Co., Inc., are offering 10,000 shares of common stock of Whitenights, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation. The price is $20 a share. Whitenights is a chain of 23 stores located principally in Pennsylvania, selling electrical household appliances.

UNIVERSAL PIPE RAISES PRICES

Universal Pipe & Radiator Company has reduced its discounts on soil pipe from 72½ per cent to 60 per cent. This is equal to an advance of $12.50 a ton, making the new price $40 a ton Birmingham.

NO CONTINENTAL OIL DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Private wire advices state Continental Oil Company has passed the quarterly dividend of 25 cents due at this time.

AMERICAN EXPRESS EARNINGS

Net income of the American Express Company for 1927 was $2,000,814, equal to $11.11 a share, compared with $2,028,477, or $11.27 a share, in 1926.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	106½	102½
Allis-Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	105⅞	105½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	104	104
Am Smelting	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T & T col 5s '46 reg	104¾	104¾
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Am T & T 4½s '33	101⅞	101½
Am T & T sf 5s '50	106¼	105¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	105½	105½
Am T & T 4½s '35	101⅞	101⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106¼	105¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	109⅞	109
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100½	100½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	91	91
Anaconda Copper 6s '53	105¾	105½
Anaconda Cop 7s '33	112¾	111¾
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	123¼	122½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	101	100½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92½	92½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91½	91½
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	93⅝	93½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97¾	97½
Atch T&SF 4s '1909	92½	92½
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	92¾	92¾
Atch T&SF 4½s Ariz	103	103
Atl Coast Line 1st con 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	94½	94½
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	82¾	82¾
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	75	74¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	97¾	97
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	89¾	89¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	101	100¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	104¼	104
B&O 5s ct Swn div	106	106
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	108⅝	108⅝
B&O 5s series D	104⅞	104⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	111½	111½
Barnsdall Corpn 6s '40	100½	100
Barnsdall 6 '40 ex-war	91⅞	91½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	108⅝	108⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	111⅞	111⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104¼	104⅛
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103½	103
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105⅞	105
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	97⅞	97½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	82	81¾
Broadway & 7th A con 5s '43	70	70
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	94¾	94½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s E '30	103½	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98¾
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	72	72
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	272	272
Buff R & P 4½s '57	96¼	96¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	104	103¾
Cal Pet gen 5s '39	100⅝	100⅝
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅞	100⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	101
Can North deb 6½s '46	122½	122¼
Can North sf 7s '40	116½	116½
Can Pacific 4% perp	90¼	90¼
Can SS Ltd 6s	102½	102¼
Carolina Cen 1st 4s '49	87	87
Cen Foundry 6s	98¼	98¼
Cen of Ga 5s '29	101½	101½
Cen Branch U P 4s	89	89
Cen New Eng 4s '61	86	86
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95⅝	95¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rets	99½	99⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100⅞	100⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103¼	103¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	107½	107½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	94⅝	94⅝
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	75½	75½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	75½	75½
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	61⅞	61½
Chi B&Q 1st 4½s '49	90½	90
Chi B&Q gen 4s '58	98½	98
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	101⅞	101⅝
Chi B&Q rfg 5s '71	108¼	108
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	89	88¾
Chi G W 4s '59	71	70
Chi M&Pug 8d 4s '49	72⅛	72⅛
Chi M&Pug 8d 4s '49 ct	72⅛	72⅛
Chi M&St P deb 4s '34	72⅛	72⅛
Chi M&St P deb 4s '34 ct	72⅛	72⅛
Chi M&St P gen 4s '89	92⅝	92⅝
Chi M&St P gold 4s '25 ct	72½	72½
Chi M&St P cv 4½s '32	72⅝	72⅝
Chi M&St P cv 4½s '32 ct	72⅝	72⅝
Chi M&St P gen 4½s '89	102⅝	102⅝
Chi M&St P rfg 4½s '14 ct	73⅝	73⅝
Chi M&St P cv 5s '14 ct	72¼	71⅞
Chi M&St P col 6s '34	103⅝	103⅝
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	103	103
Chi & NW 5½s '37	85½	85
Chi & NW 6½s '36	112⅞	112⅞
Chi Railway 5s '27	85½	85
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	93½	93½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	95¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	96½	96
Chi StL Pitts 5s	102⅞	102⅞
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	102⅝	102⅝
Cin Un Sta 5s '44	103½	103½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	119¼	119¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92	92
Chi & Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	96¼
Clev CC&SL 4½s E	99¾	99¾
Clev CC&SL deb 4½s '31	100½	100½
Clev C&StL rfg 5s D '63	104⅝	104⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	102	102
Clev CC&StL 5s C '41	108¼	108¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106⅝	106⅝
Clev Lor & W 5s	103	103
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96½	96½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	100¼	100
Columbus Pow 4½s	95⅝	95½
Com As Antilla 7½s '39	95¾	95¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	80½	79
Con Gas Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106¼
Con Ry Lt & Pow 4½s sta	100⅝	100⅝
Cons Ry 4s Jan '55	81½	81½
Cont P&B Mills 6½s '44	86½	86½
Container Corp 6s '46	100½	100½
Corn Prod 5s '34	102½	102½
Crown Will Paper 6s	103	103
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	87⅞	87
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	90½	89½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	97	97
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Den Lig & Elec 5s '51	101	101
Den & Rio Gr rfg 4s '36	96¼	96¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98¼	98¼
Den & RG Wn 5s '55	91½	91¼
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	55	55
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89¾	89½
Duquesne L & L 4½s '67	101	101
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	99¼	99
Duke-P Power 6s '66	105½	105
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	101½	101
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	103¼	103¼
East Ry Minn 4s	96	96
Erie 1st con 4s '96	89⅝	89⅝
Erie gen 4s '96	85½	85½
Erie 5s '67	98⅝	98½
Fed Metal 7s '34	96⅝	96⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	119	119
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	49	49
Fla East Coast 5s '74	56½	56¼
Ft Smith Lt & Trac 5s '36	93	93
Ft Worth & R G 1st 4s '28	99⅝	99⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅞	103⅝
Gen Pet 5s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Gen Refractories 5s '63	105⅝	105⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅝	107⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	95½	95½
Gotham S Hos 6s	102⅞	102⅝
Gould Coupler 6s '40	79½	78
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	109¼	109¼
Great Falls Pow 5s	105⅝	105⅝
Great Northern 4½s E	101⅝	101⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D100	99⅝	99⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	112	112
Great Northern 7s '36	115¼	115¼
Green Bay & West deb B	27⅝	27½
Hack Water 4s	92	91⅞
Havana Elec 5s '52	91⅝	91⅝
Hocking Val 4½s	106½	106½
Hos Co 6½s '34	98	98
Hudson Coal 5s '62	90⅝	90⅝
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	107	107
Hud & Man adj 5s '57	92⅝	92¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	101⅛	101⅛
Humble Oil 5s '39	100⅝	100⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅞	102⅝
Ill Cen 4s '53	92⅝	92⅝
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	97¼	97¼
Ill Cen 4½s '66	101½	101⅜
Ill Cen West L 4s	92⅞	92⅞
Ind Gas & W 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Ind Limestone 5s '48	98⅞	98⅝
Inspiration Con 6½s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	77⅝	77⅝
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	78	77½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98¼	98¼
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	100½	100½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	97⅞	97⅞
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	105⅝	105½
Int Paper 6s '55	104⅝	104⅝
Int Rys C Am 5s '42	82½	82
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s	94	94
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	95⅝	95½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38 ct 39%	33	33
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	78⅝	78⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101⅞	101⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106	105
Kayser 5½s '47	114¼	112
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	107½	107½
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	84½	84½
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	119	119
Kinney Co 7½s '36	106	106
Kresge Foundation 5s '36	104½	104½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102½	102½
Laclede Gas 6½s '53	105½	105½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅞	99⅞
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91⅝	91⅝
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	101½	101½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33 reg	100½	100½
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	118⅝	118⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	107⅞	107⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101¼	101
Long Island deb 5s '37	100	100
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104⅝	104⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	98½	98½
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	93¼	93¼
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	59½	56½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	69⅝	69
Manila El Ry col 5s '53	99⅝	99⅝
Met West S 4s	84¼	84¼
Mil El Ry&Lt 1st 5s '61	102⅝	102⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	102⅛	102⅛
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99⅝	99⅝
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	102⅝	102⅛
Min St P&SSM 4s '38	91	91
Mo K&T 1st 4s '90	92⅝	92½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	94	94
Mo K & T adj 5s B '67	107⅝	107⅛
Mo K&T pl 5s A '62	104½	104½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81	80⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	103⅝	103⅝
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77 rcts	99	99
Montana Power 5s A	102½	102½
Montana Power 5s A '43	106½	106½
Mortgage Bond 5s '52	98⅝	98⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88	87⅝
Namm 6s	105½	105½
Nat Dairy Prod 5s '46	103⅝	103⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	96⅝	96½

	High	Low
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	11	11
NET&T 5s '52	110¼	110
NO Terminal 4s '53	92⅝	92⅝
N O Terminal 5s '53	93⅝	92
N O T & M 4½s rets	99¼	99
NOT&M 5s B '54	100¼	100
NOT&M 5½s '54	105⅝	105⅝
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86⅝	86⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅝	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	103	103
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	109⅝	109
NYC&HR 4s '42	97⅝	97⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107⅞	107⅞
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103⅛	103
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107⅛	107⅛
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	101½	[illegible]
NY Edison 5s '44	107⅞	[illegible]
NY Edison rfg 5s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY GELH&P 5s '48	110⅝	110⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY NH&H cv 6s	105½	105½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	81¼	81
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	116⅝	116¼
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101½	101½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	107½	107⅛
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	84¼	84¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	53⅛	53
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108⅝	108⅝
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	91⅝	91⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	102⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅝	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108½	108½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	90½	90½
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	96⅝	96⅝
Norf & W div 4s '44	95⅝	95⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '57	96⅝	96⅝
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	97⅝	97
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	108⅝	108⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	116½	116⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	90⅝	90⅝
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅞	99⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	98⅝	97⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅛	103⅛
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	101½	101½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '35	93½	93½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	101½
Park-Lex Leshld 6½s '53	87½	87½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	68	66½
Pat Pass 5s	107½	107
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	99⅝	99⅝
Penn R R con 4s '48	98½	98½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	104½	104½
Penn R R 5s '64	104½	104½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	113	113
Penn R R Gold 6½s '36	112	112⅞
Penn R R col 7s '30	105⅝	105⅝
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104	103⅞
Philippine Ry 4s '37	40½	40⅝
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101	100⅝
Phil So 5s '67	100	99⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '53	100	99⅝
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	100	100
Portland Railway 5s '30	98⅛	98⅛
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	104⅛	103⅞
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107⅝	107⅝
Pub Svc NJ 5½s '56	106⅛	106⅛
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	107⅛	107⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	103	103
Remington Rand 5½s '47	95¼	95
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	95⅝	95⅝
Rio G & W col 4s '49	88⅝	88⅝
Roch Pitts Coal Iron 5s	90¼	90¼
Rochester Gas '46	112⅛	112⅛
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
St L & SF 4s A '50	91⅝	91⅝
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102⅝	102⅝
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101⅛	100⅞
St L & S F inc 6s '60	101	100⅞
St L S W 1st 4s '89	91½	91½
St L Peoria & N W 5s	100⅝	100⅝
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	96⅝	96⅝
San Ant Pub Serv 6s '52	109½	109½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94	94
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	103½	103½
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	79⅞	79⅞
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	68	67⅞
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	66	65⅝
Seabd A L con 5s '45	90⅝	90⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	89½	89½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	89⅞	89½
Shubert 6s	92⅝	92⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	98½	98½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103⅝	103⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅝	98⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97⅝	97½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101	100⅞
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	98⅝	98½
Sinclair Pipe L n f 5s '42	95⅝	95½
Sinclair Crn O 5½s	98⅝	98½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	94⅝	94⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅝	104⅝
So Car & Ga 1st	100½	100½
So Pacific col 4s '49	94	93⅝
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98⅝	98⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97⅝	97⅝
So Pac 4½s	103½	103½
So Ry gen 4s '56	92⅝	92
So Ry con 5s '94	114	113⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	119½	119½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	126⅝	126
Southwest Bell 7s ref 5s '54	106⅝	106⅝
Stand Milling 5s '30	101	101
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅝	103½
Stand Oil N Y 4½s rets '51	97⅝	97⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	101¼	101
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅝	107⅝
Terr RR Assn St L rfg 4s '53	92⅞	92⅞
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106⅛	106⅛
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103½	103½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	89	88½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	58	58
Tol Trac 1st & R 5s '36	101⅝	101⅝
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	73	72½
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	75	75½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	111	111
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	98⅛	98⅛
Union Pac rfg 4½s '47	100	100
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96⅞	96⅞
Union Pacific 6s '28	98⅛	98⅛
Ry St Louis 4s '34	85	85
U S Rubber 5s '47	95⅝	95⅛
U S Rubber 7½s '30	103⅝	103⅝
U S Steel s f 5s '51	108⅝	108⅝
Universal Pipe 6s '36	94⅛	94⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97⅝	97½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102	101⅞
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	151½	151½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	109⅛	109
Wabash 1st 5s '39	105¼	105¼
Wabash 5s B '76	103½	103½
Wabash 5½s '75	106⅛	106⅛
Walworth 6s '45	96⅛	96
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	85	84½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	106⅝	106⅝
West Ky Coal 7s '44	103½	103½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105½	105½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '83	106	106
West Shore 4s 2361	92¼	92
West Va C & C 6s '50	59¼	59
Western Electric 5s '44	103½	103
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102½	102
Western Un 6½s '36	112¼	112¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅝	102⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Wilmar Sioux F 5s	104⅝	104⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	103½	103½
Wis Sen gen 4s '49	88¼	88¼
Youngstown S & T 5s '78	100⅞	100⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	95½	95⅝
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	95⅝	95⅝
Antioquia 7s A '45	96½	96½
Antioquia 7s B '45	96	96
Antioquia 7s C	95⅞	95⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100⅛	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100	100
Australia 5s '55	97⅝	97⅝
Australia 5s '55	97⅝	97⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	103⅝
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	89	89
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅝	100½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105½	105¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅛	108⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅝	106⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110½
Berlin 6½s '50	99	98½
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	97⅝	97⅝
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	96½	97
Bogota (City) 8s '45	106	105½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105	105
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101¼	101¼
Burbac H 7s	104	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	99⅝	99½
Brazil (US) 6½s '57	97	97
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	107⅞	107⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	110⅝	110
Bremen 7s '35	102⅞	102½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	84	84
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101	100
Buenos Aires 7s '57	107	
Buenos Aires 7s '58	100⅛	100
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	91⅞	91⅞
Brisbane 5s	94⅝	94⅝
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	100½	100½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅝	101½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102¼	102
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101⅝	101⅝
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	87	87
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97⅝	97⅛
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98⅛	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93	92⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93⅝	92⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102½	102⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '45	111¼	111¼
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	110½	110½
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101⅝	101⅝
Colombia (City) 6½s '50	98	
Columbia (Rep) 6s '61	92⅝	92⅝
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	91	
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '44	100	
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	98⅝	98⅝
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51		
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46		
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110⅝	110⅝
Czech (Rep) 7½s '45	105½	105½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs 32	98⅝	98⅝
Dominic (Rep)

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those advertising under 6 Rooms To Let or 6 Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—MEN

LARGE western manufacturer desirous securing young man, 18-21 years, to learn the food business; salesmanship ultimate goal; preference given man with grocery experience; splendid opportunity to develop with a permanent future. Box J-800, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN to do general work on country place located one hour from New York City; must be handy with tools and at gardening and able to handle an automobile; year round work to the right man. Box G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAIDS—Thoroughly qualified, for women's organization, part-time work. Box X-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FIFTY ARE WOMEN

There are openings in our organization for cultured, well educated women over 27 who are free to travel; the work is interesting, constructive, highly remunerative and leads to a future of progress; of 90 executives 50 are women; the opportunity for you to qualify is here. We shall be glad to tell you about it; commissions and bonus basis; railroad fare paid. THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 502 Park Square Bldg., Boston.

WANTED — Competent stenographer and typist (Christian Scientist preferred) for part time position; $70 monthly; give full experience, references. Box E-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED — Part-time maid to clean and cook dinner for 3 adults. CONNOR, 46 Washington Square South, N. Y. C. Spring 4967.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, 10 years' experience in industrial, commercial and church buildings, also superintending, will accept any position where this experience will be helpful. Box H-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FACTORY district representative selling machinery to eastern distributors desires change to position where traveling is not continual; prefers vicinity New York City; experienced in selling motor trucks, road machinery and other sundry lines. Box K-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALES management position desired by young man with five years' experience in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry with two leading manufacturers; matter of salary secondary to desire for connection that offers opportunities. Box X-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Position in charge of an estate or stock farm; unmarried; good references. Address WILLIAM R. DEWHURST, 808 Gerrans Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Young woman wishes position as companion to lady; educated, adaptable, secretarial experience; can sew, read, teach music. Box S-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EDUCATED English woman, experienced attendant, with business training, desires position; would travel. Box R-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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New York

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

SYRACUSE (Continued)

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New York

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New York

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New York

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Editorial Judgment

The novel, "David Harum," was submitted to seven publishers before it was finally accepted and printed. In a single year 400,000 copies of it were sold.

Washington Post: You can't visualize a barrage unless you've seen one, but eating grapefruit gives you an idea.

NOISE IS COSTLY

It is estimated that the cost of noise in the United States amounts to $10,000,000 weekly. The loss is due to the resulting inefficiency on the part of the workers.

Detroit Free Press: No whispering campaign will stand up when truth takes its place at the loudspeaker.

Lindbergh's Investments

Colonel Lindbergh, while willing to trust himself in the air, prefers to invest his money in the older form of transportation Pullman company stocks.

Arkansas Gazette: Probably the most humiliating end of the hard-boiled egg is to garnish a dish of spinach.

The Admonition

"Let no one bear beyond ye threshold words uttered here in friendly conference," is the inscription over the door of David Lloyd George's new residence.

Seattle Times: London announces suits made of metal which never will wear out. Nothing new in that; Richard Cœur de Lion and other crusaders wore such suits.

Highest "Mountain"

Although Sunday Island, in the Pacific, has a maximum elevation above the water of only 2000 feet, it is in reality a mountain 30,000 feet from base to summit.

Indianapolis News: The giant steam shovel that takes twenty-one tons at a bite would be a fine thing to have some afternoon when the time comes to hoe in the garden.

THE MONITOR READER

1. What is Herbert Hoover's platform?—*Editorial.*
2. What was the world's greatest real estate deal?—*Odds and Ends.*
3. What is the only state in the Union possessing a sponge fishery?—*Magazine Feature.*
4. Why does the ostrich bury its head in the sand?—*World Opinion.*
5. From what is the French word "taupe" derived?—*Fashions and Crafts Page.*
6. Is age an argument against ability, activity, alertness and usefulness?—*Letter.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

DR. JAMES A. GEISSINGER: "In modern times we have recovered Jesus' own point of view and we pray for the kingdom of God to come, not at the long last in some upper realm, but to come here and now. We no longer think of sorrow, sickness, pestilence, slavery, war, hard industrial conditions and the various untoward things of life as part of the divine order for our discipline."

RABBI EDGAR F. MAGNIM: "Religion is man's hope that there is something greater than himself. It is a reaching out toward higher realms. It is an expression of his belief that there is something higher than the material and the mundane."

GEORGE H. MORRISON: "For one man who is harmed by timely praise, I believe there are 50 who are helped by it."

ALBERT D. BELDEN: "It is the motive of our doing that blesses, rather than the work itself."

A Thought for Today

A GOOD intention clothes itself with sudden power.
—*Emerson*

In Lighter Vein

Wonderful

Johnny: "I'd like to live in Iceland."
Mother: "Why?"
Johnny: "Teacher says that up there the days are six months long—and just think how big an all-day sucker would be!"

Passing Show

Art Critic (explaining the business to young critic): "All you have to do is to say that this is a collection of unequal merit, pick out some of the highest priced ones as being the best, and let yourself go over them, and then mention one or two of the cheapest as examples in which the artist is not quite so successful, and there you are."

Daughter Understands

Unsuccessful Author (busily engaged on a manuscript): "Well, what do you want, dear?"
Young Daughter: "Please, Daddy, may I read that story when it comes back?"

Aha!

For Rent: Furnished rooms for spooning and small furnished house for light housekeeping. Mrs. N. W. Powedd, South Buffalo Street.—Want ad in *Warsaw (Ind.) Union.*

The New Gargantua

Master Talbot H. Crane recently celebrated his sixth birthday by a luncheon of seven boys and girls.—News item in the *Machias (Me.) Record.*

Knew His French

Customer: "What is the 'piece de resistance' today, waiter?"
Waiter: "The steak, sir."

An All-Around Hat

"Papa, what is a turbine?"
"A Turk's hat, my son."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A Cross-Survey of Public Opinion

WERE one to form an estimate of public opinion in the United States regarding the desirability of renewing negotiations by which the way may be opened for participation by the country in the World Court, it would appear that the desire for the adoption of the Gillett resolution urging a resumption of negotiations is all but unanimous. There is a prevailing opinion that the difficulties and objections which prevented an earlier agreement can be reconciled and composed provided the effort is made without continued delay. The thought appears to be that a better understanding of the position of the United States has been gained by signatory nations, and that the American people likewise have no desire to interpose a permanent barrier to complete accord.

A superficial survey has recently been made by the American Foundation in an effort to encourage the adoption of the Gillett resolution. This was conducted, apparently, without respect to party lines, the opinions gathered being those of representative citizens of differing political affiliations. The opinion is expressed, almost unanimously, that the people of the United States favor membership in the World Court. With this fact emphasized, and with the presumption that the disclosure comes with no startling surprise to the members of the United States Senate, it would seem that the adoption of the proposed resolution should be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Sentiment in support of the World Court plan has been fairly well crystallized in the United States for more than a decade. There has been, it is true, some division of opinion regarding the wisdom of interposing the reservations which have been insisted upon, and because of which negotiations were broken off. But it does not appear that there has been any considerable opposition to the main objective.

It is almost assured that if a considerable number of the members of the Senate really desire adherence by the United States to the World Court, no serious difficulty will be encountered in reopening the negotiations. The fancied danger that the Court might at some time render a decision, in the form of an advisory opinion, which might involve American interests or adversely affect American rights, has been largely dissipated by the wisdom and discretion shown by the Court in the past.

"The Public Wants It"

"THE public wants it," is the glib reply which many newspapers employ to explain the policy of publishing crime news in all its morbid and futile detail. The case for crime news of this character is not, however, quite so obvious as such a simple dictum might indicate. As was recently pointed out in these columns, several newspapers of a wide and popular circulation have championed the responsibility of the press to refuse to use its columns to spread unfit news. These editors recognize a public responsibility which cannot be exercised with a sole view to circulation figures.

But does the public want this crime news, as is so commonly supposed? Different newspapers will no doubt have different experiences, and would proffer different answers, dependent, perhaps, upon the class of readers to which they wish to appeal. The Minneapolis Journal, for one, lately found that its public didn't want the news at least of one crime—the culmination of a notorious case—and that its decision to print but the barest facts of the affair almost inundated the office with words of unsolicited approval from its readers. The current issue of Editor and Publisher quotes from Neil H. Swanson, managing editor of the Journal:

> There was a public reaction beyond my wildest expectations. Not only were there floods of telephone calls and letters, particularly from women, which might have been expected, but we received many spontaneous favorable comments from important business men and leaders of community life, who, ordinarily, do not take the time or trouble to notice what a newspaper is doing.
>
> From about the time the afternoon deliveries began to be made in the residential districts until the office closed at night the telephone re-write battery had little chance to do anything else than answer calls of persons wishing to commend our action. . . . The circulation department received some seventy unsolicited subscriptions by telephone. Our general circulation following the execution is at the highest point of the winter.

For its action in this case the Minneapolis Journal deserves the commendation of its contemporaries. Its decision appreciated the responsibility of a newspaper to respect decency of news as well as decency of advertising, and the results showed that after all the public was glad to escape at least the worst of this criminal news.

Too Much Gold!

THE accumulation of gold in the United States has been a liability causing no little apprehension. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, called attention to it in his annual report to Congress, wherein he gave a tabulation of the ratio of gold reserve to currency in circulation. Within the past few weeks the leading bankers of the country have been directing attention to the necessity of shipping out some of the metal.

An analysis of the results of holding large stocks of gold was published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for December. It obviously constitutes a liability even when the gold reserves are used for the purpose of increasing the currency in circulation. Trade cannot absorb all of the gold, and consequently credits are likely to become overextended.

It is interesting to note that until recently the United States Government had no accurate measure of the stocks of gold in the country. As a result of arrangements that have recently been made through the co-operation of the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury Department, particularly the Bureau of the Mint and the Division of General Accounts, and the Department of Commerce, a movement has been started to collect accurate and complete statistics of gold stocks. These will be conclusive and definite at least once a month.

Heretofore it has been impossible to estimate accurately even the imports and exports of gold. Now the customs officers will telegraph the necessary data. This single change has shown that in previous announcements there have been errors in estimates of gold stocks to as much as $20,000,000. The failure to offset earmarked gold from current reserves has caused errors as great as $50,000,000 more.

To make the statistics accurate, these changes have just been announced: (1) Inclusion in the monetary gold stock of the United States of such gold as may at any time be held abroad by the federal reserve banks; (2) exclusion from the gold stock (and also from gold reported as in circulation) of United States gold coin earmarked by the federal reserve banks for foreign account; and (3) inclusion, for the first time, in the total figure for money in circulation, of figures for minor coins, i. e., nickels and cents.

These reforms of a domestic character will facilitate the work of officials in the United States, and make possible a much more comprehensive aid in the further stabilization of the gold reserves of the world. Obviously, it has been impossible to regulate the flow of gold without first having an accurate knowledge of its volume. And not being able to regulate the flow, it has been impossible to effect a stabilization of exchange. Furthermore, it will be realized that the new method of collecting statistics in this instance gives official sanction to the private aids which American bankers are rendering to foreign countries by extending loans and credits for the purpose of stabilizing their currencies. It is coming to be realized that the gold is far more valuable to a nation when utilized to bring about a world-wide stabilization than when hoarded in vaults.

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith

GREAT BRITAIN is paying homage to the memory of one of the most notable figures in its political history, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, or, as he was better known, Herbert H. Asquith, for the earldom was conferred upon him only three years ago. For more than thirty years, and under three sovereigns, he served the state, always from a compelling sense of public duty, never from a vain desire to hold office or for personal gain.

It was in 1908, when Mr. Asquith assumed the Premiership vacated by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, that a policy was begun in earnest of making up arrears in social legislation. The Old-Age Pensions Act, the Labor Exchanges Act, the Children's Act, were placed upon the statute book. But a still greater achievement in Mr. Asquith's career was the passage into law of the Parliament Act, taking away the rights of the House of Lords to reject any bill which had been passed by the House of Commons three times.

Ever modest in bearing and calm in manner, he passed through the stormy years of the Irish Home Rule agitation unruffled, and eventually saw an amicable settlement of a situation which had baffled statesmen for several generations. His patience and sound judgment helped him to maintain an even keel when the Great War broke upon Europe and drew Great Britain into the vortex. He was then at the helm, and the responsibilities of office rested heavily upon his shoulders. Quietly but resolutely he led the Nation through the first two years of the war, and while the critics railed he remained steadfastly at his post.

A scholar in politics, a brilliant speaker on the floor of the House, he was the bulwark of the Liberal Party. Regarded as a gifted orator, his power to demolish the arguments of an opponent was unerring. During his career he never seems to have forgotten the maxims which the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, gave him: "Never fret; never fear; never fail; never disappoint; never spare; never drudge."

He was a lover of peace, and he won the admiration of men of all parties and of all creeds. It may well be said of him, as he said of another distinguished statesman of his own times:

> How happy is he born and taught
> That serveth not another's will;
> Whose armor is his honest thought,
> And simple truth his utmost skill.

A Treaty of Mutual Understanding

THE only woman member of the Dominion Parliament, Miss Agnes Macphail, is one of Canada's most articulate advocates of peace. In the House of Commons recently she made reference to the fine work of the International Joint Commission in helping to adjust differences between the United States and Canada. The commission is composed of three Canadian and three United States citizens. In the sixteen years since it came into being, numerous problems of international adjustment have been satisfactorily solved. In every instance the settlement has been made unanimously by the commission. Miss Macphail expressed the hope that an international joint commission might similarly be set up between the United States and Great Britain.

The United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, was in Ottawa at the time of Miss Macphail's speech. He made no public reference to it; but in an inspiring address at a state banquet given in the Parliament Buildings by the Dominion Prime Minister, Mr. Kellogg spoke of the history and example of 100 years of peaceful relations between Canada and the United States. He laid stress particularly on "a treaty not written, but one of mutual understanding, mutual respect and admiration—a most powerful instrument for peace."

Without discussing the International Joint Commission, Mr. Kellogg left the impression that he is fully aware of the contribution it is making to peace on the North American continent. Canadian observers of the commission's success, realizing that it is a practical example of the feasibility of international conciliation and judicial settlement, are the more buoyed with hope that the Secretary of State may move along the lines advocated a few years ago by a distinguished predecessor, Charles E. Hughes, toward raising the status and extending the usefulness of the permanent body.

The right attitude, expressed in neighborliness, mutual understanding, mutual respect, is of first importance, of course. Without the sentiment of good will, the machinery of international conciliation would amount to little or nothing. When the thought of the community is so decidedly on the side of judicial and conciliatory methods, however, as it is in North America, statesmen may well give attention to the machinery, sparing no effort to improve it.

Internal relations between the people in various parts of the United States are founded upon something more substantial than machinery of government. But instruments like the Interstate Commerce Commission are desirable and necessary. The Supreme Court is a vital part of government within the United States. In the wider arena of North America, the International Joint Commission's function is unique among the nations. The members of the commission are not necessarily lawyers, nor do they meet to try cases as in a law court. They are appointed as citizens, just, upright and with breadth of vision, empowered to promote agreement between Canada and the United States. By methods of conciliation, they have been eminently successful in obviating more than one conflict of interests.

Justice for Emergency Officers

"THERE is no one in Congress to speak for the Nation." Woodrow Wilson's belief that where representation is sectional the whole people have no spokesman, has seldom found clearer illustration than in congressional failure to right the wrong done United States emergency army officers disabled during the World War. There can be no question that the Nation desires justice done in the matter.

Yet the situation, as summed up recently by Senator Tyson, is this: "There were nine classes of officers who fought in the World War. These were the regular, provisional and emergency officers of the army, navy and marine corps. Eight of these nine classes of officers have been retired by the Congress for disabilities resulting from their World War services. The only officers for whom the Congress has failed to provide retirement are the disabled emergency army officers." The Tennessee Senator is co-author of the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill, designed to give retired status to these officers, thus enabling them to receive 75 per cent of their war-time pay. Congress has delayed final action upon this bill for two sessions. It has been twice passed by the Senate and favorably reported by a House committee.

The discrimination has endured since 1920. It would seem that the removal of it need not be longer delayed. There are only 2000 of these men, and for that very reason their plea for relief does not have the volume which some larger interests employ to make themselves heard. The men who served in the ranks agree to the justice of their claim. As Senator Tyson says: "The disabled emergency enlisted man realizes that the compensation now drawn by him is more than he would draw if this act were made applicable to him." The American Legion also has approved the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill, but the small number of those directly affected places them at a disadvantage in the chorus of claims for money that is raised in Congress. As encouraging prompt action in this case it should be possible for citizens to make it known that those who speak in Congress for justice toward the disabled emergency army officers speak for the Nation.

Nine Thousand Miles of Good Will

LINDBERGH is inescapable! The story of his success is old, but there is a freshness about his achievements that renders the story of each one of them in a very true sense the newest of new news. Particularly in his latest good-will tour has it been demonstrated that there is a something back of a news story other than the mere facts involved that makes for its real worth. Indeed, not alone has Lindbergh proved himself beyond peradventure a flier in a class by himself, but he has given to aviation, to journalism and to international relationships an impulse the value of which it would be almost impossible to exaggerate.

Ninety-three hundred and ninety miles of flying is no mean total in and of itself. The good will which it represents, however, could never be estimated in figures, no matter how large they might be or how remarkably they might compare with the achievements of others in the same line of actual endeavor. It is safe to say that he has left a trail of kindly feeling that will serve as fertile ground in which the seeds of world friendliness will spring up into blossoms of a beauty to compare with the perfect manner in which their sower has completed every stage of his trip.

Withal one recalls fittingly the sentiment of Benjamin Franklin that there was never yet a truly great man who was not at the same time truly virtuous. An outstanding feature of the entire public appearance of Lindbergh has been the fact that he has shown, perhaps more clearly than has ever been the case before, that the world honors true morality far more than certain surface evidences would seem to indicate. It is not too much to say that a torch has been lighted in the last two months by this young aviator some beams of which will cast their light undimmed throughout all coming centuries.

Editorial Notes

Tom, the Negro coachman at the White House, has laid aside his high silk hat and the coat with the silver buttons on it and will take up other duties, for the last of the horse-drawn vehicles at the Executive Mansion has been dispensed with. Cities and towns that are supplanting their horse-drawn equipment with motors can profit by the example set by the White House, which has retired its last coach horse to the army stables on "full pay and no work."

Stresemann and Briand divided the Nobel peace prize for 1926. It is to be hoped they will divide the honors for a settlement of the occupation problem in 1928 and that when the "iron curtain in the Rhineland" is raised it will find them undivided.

Advocates of simplified spelling can take some encouragement from the fact that when the United States Congress was enacting the first laws on minting of American money it described as "dismes" the coins now known as "dimes."

Lunch counters for birds are provided in Milwaukee. The only payment expected is just a few notes.

The Ethics of Journalism

MORE years ago than there is any use at all in recounting, I was a "cub" reporter on a famous New York newspaper. I was, indeed, very much "cub," for it was my first attempt to earn a livelihood. I had decided, or rather it had been decided for me by a well-intending relative, that I had a "knack," as they say in New England, for the thing called "journalism."

There have been times in the succeeding years when I have doubted that very gravely. However, I became a "cub" reporter in New York at the age of nineteen, my first assignment being the delectable 7:30 p. m.-4:30 a. m. period of "general work."

At 2 a. m. one day it was discovered in some mysterious fashion by the assistant night editor that a certain admiral of the navy had arrived in New York. Now it happened that this particular admiral was engaged at the moment in a somewhat acrimonious controversy with other naval officials as to whether a certain important thing had been done properly or improperly. Therefore an interview with him was highly desirable.

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"Go up to such-and-such a street," directed my editorial chief. "That's the admiral's brother's residence. He's probably staying there."

"But," I ventured, a little timorously, "it's two o'clock, and—"

"What of it?" snapped the editor. "You're not on the Maine coast now. This is New York. Hustle up there!"

I "hustled" as fast as the transportation of those days would permit. And presently I was pulling away at the doorbell and banging away at the door of a house in the district at present blithely known as the "Furious Fifties," while a policeman now and then sauntered curiously by. After a long interval of pulling and pounding a window opened somewhere above and harsh words fell upon my head somewhat to this effect.

"Young man, if you ring that bell again I shall descend and give myself the pleasure of throwing you down the steps!"

This seemed a little too much and I submitted a reply not altogether lacking in acerbity.

"Are you under the impression," I asked the admiral's brother—if such he were—"that I am here as a pastime, or for my own satisfaction?" After which I hastened away, nor paused for a reply. And whether, indeed, the noted and controversial admiral were really there I never learned.

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In those days no person nor any individual's interests received much consideration from a newspaper in search of a sensation or of that elusive thing called "news." No one thought anything of routing a man out at 3 a. m. to demand from him an "interview" on something concerning which he very likely did not want to talk at any time. Little in mortal affairs or in human relationship was in any degree sacred to a newspaper editor or his reporters.

And the hard-hearted bailiff ejecting the widow and her belongings for unpaid rent was a philanthropist compared to some of the veteran news gatherers of those days. In short, "journalism," if it at all deserved such a characterization, was not only devoid of ethics, but often of common decency. In fact, to have used such a phrase as "journalistic ethics" in those days in nine out of ten "city rooms" of American newspapers, would have meant being laughed off the staff.

Today, a quarter of a century later, I believe that we have, for the most part, left that era behind forever. Competition is quite as keen, "scoops" are quite as avidly sought and as gleefully scored. But I doubt if a city editor in New York, or for that matter anywhere else, would countenance for an instant the methods resorted to twenty-five years ago to secure those "scoops." And I am confident that there is more consideration for human feeling today than would send a "cub" reporter to demand "interviews" at 3 a. m.

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I think, indeed, that we have now in the United States—in England it has always existed in some measure—a definite code of newspaper ethics. To that code many, or most, of the leading American journals unquestionably subscribe. I mean to say that they have a standard of conduct, an honesty and cleanliness of purpose, a character, which definitely debars them from resorting to the vicious, or even to the manifestly unethical, in securing and presenting the "news" from day to day.

Certain papers—a few—held to those standards a quarter of a century ago, and some have come into being since with the avowed purpose of demonstrating the high possibilities of clean and unsmirched journalism. In my days as a youthful "journalist" in New York, the Evening Post there, the Republican in Springfield, Mass., the Boston Transcript, Watterson's famous Louisville Courier-Journal, the Portland Oregonian, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Brooklyn Eagle, and a few others were generally sniffed at in the metropolitan city rooms as "old ladies," but they were respected for all that, and not one of us but knew in his heart that they were right and that we were wrong!

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As against the retrogressive influence that still holds in some degree in American journalism, other factors have come into existence; other mediums of publicity have arisen to counteract unethical methods, to fix and maintain a high standard and to prove that standard not only morally beneficial but economically practical.

There should be many more of these factors and ultimately there will be. The day of the vicious and the ultra-sensational in journalism, as in literature, will pass, though here and there in certain regards it seems just now to have reached a climax. But that is the slough from which there will be a rapid emergence, for there is many a helping hand ready to aid, many influences and interests in America and elsewhere determined to establish and to maintain a high ethical and moral standard in journalism.

We may look confidently forward to the progress of the next quarter century in American journalism with every reason to hope that, in another generation, the sensational and the vicious, the "yellow," and even the unethical, will have disappeared.

M. T. G.

Notes From Tokyo

TOKYO

SILVER flower vases will be the gifts of the Emperor and Empress to the 1500 guests at the first of the two state banquets to be given in Kyoto at the time of the enthronement next November, and the 300 guests attending the second banquet will be presented with cake bowls cast in solid silver, coated with gold and bearing the Imperial crest of the sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum. The Japanese nobility, other Japanese of high standing, the diplomatic corps and the special envoys with their suites sent to the enthronement ceremony will be the guests at these banquets. The United States, in company with the other nations of the world, is expected to send one of its most distinguished statesmen as a special envoy. Ambassadors and ministers accredited to the Tokyo Court will be decorated by the Emperor, receiving the highest decoration that is ever given a foreigner by the Japanese monarch. Although loosely referred to as the coronation, the ascension of the throne by the new Emperor of Japan should not be so called, since no crown is used. The enthronement is a more fitting term.

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It was only twenty-five years ago that the snow of Japan's mountains was broken by the first pair of skis in this country, when a German resident of Yokohama inaugurated the sport in the mountains that lie to the north of Tokyo. Railway stations this winter are heavily placarded with posters telling of Japan's numerous skiing grounds and how to reach them, while excursion rates are being offered. There is not a sporting goods store in the Empire that does not sell skis, and one entire floor of a large Tokyo department store is given over to ski equipment. Quite a skiing literature has grown up, much of it being translation from foreign works. Prince Chichibu, the heir apparent, is an ardent devotee of the sport, as is his next youngest brother, Prince Takamatsu. Other imperial princes are also fond of skiing, and their patronage has undoubtedly done much to popularize it. All of the larger universities have regular ski teams, and the sport is recognized as on a par with baseball, Rugby and other intercollegiate sports. Being a land of high mountains, Japan is admirably adapted to the needs of the skiist. Not only from the technical point of view is this true, but the remarkable beauty of mountain scenery in this country adds greatly to the pleasure of the sport.

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Not even in the motion pictures may a sovereign renounce his throne in Japan. A recent American release depicts the queen of an imaginary kingdom abdicating in favor of a republican form of government, but this was too much for the patriotism of the Japanese censors, and the scene was cut from the film. The wording of the subtitles, too, offended their sense of loyalty to the throne, and so had to be completely altered. The motion-picture censors in Japan are, on the whole, becoming much more lenient than was the case only a few years ago.

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The movement for free trade in Japan, itself a strongly protectionist country with high tariff walls, has received remarkable impetus with the organization of the Free Trade Association at Osaka, the industrial capital of the Empire. The association numbers among its membership almost if not quite a majority of the leading business men of that city. A similar organization was founded in Tokyo a short time ago, and the two associations intend to amalgamate into a league and establish branches elsewhere. The movement has the support of a number of the most influential newspapers of Japan, among them the Osaka Mainichi. This paper has come out with a strong editorial indorsement of free trade, saying that there are three motives underlying protectionism: to safeguard weak home industries against foreign competition, as a nationalistic policy of economic autonomy and from the standpoint of rivalry for rivalry's sake. The first, when applied in a moderate and reasonable way, is not condemned, but the paper denounces the other two motives without qualification.

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The Shin Ikuta River, one of the dirtiest and drabest sights of Kobe, is to be filled in and its present course made into a boulevard, converting it into a beauty spot of which Kobe may well boast. A broad motor road will be lined on either side with trees and parking, beyond which will be parallel roads for carts and slower traffic and adjoining them walks for pedestrians. A total of $400,000 is to be spent in this improvement work.

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Mr. (formerly Baron) Kihachiro Okura has been granted the First Order of Merit and the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun by the Japanese Throne, thus becoming the first business man to receive the latter decoration. The honor is given him because of his services in promoting Sino-Japanese friendship and his efforts in developing Manchuria and Mongolia. Mr. Okura, who is more than ninety years old and still climbs mountains, is one of the most picturesque men in Japan and one of the Japanese most widely known abroad. Rising from obscurity to become one of the most powerful figures of the Japanese business world, he was made a baron. He resigned his barony a few years ago in favor of his son.

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Following an eight-year campaign, the City Higher Commercial School of Osaka has been raised to the status of a university, being the first such institution in that city, the largest in the Empire. The municipal assembly, the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, and the alumni of the institution have been endeavoring for the past eight years to persuade the central Government to take this step. In order to attain the rank of a university in Japan, it is necessary to make a deposit of $500,000 with the Government.

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The pressure of state affairs has compelled the Emperor to discontinue all his studies except biology, in which he is intensely interested. The studies which have temporarily been abandoned are finance and economics, administration and French. His Majesty recently completed courses in ancient Chinese literature and international diplomatic history. Frequent lectures on academic topics and on current affairs are delivered before the Emperor by experts on such questions. The president of the Imperial University in Tokyo, who has direct access to the throne, is charged with the general supervision of the Emperor's studies.

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The Keio University baseball nine which sails from Yokohama for San Francisco March 29 is believed to be the strongest baseball team that Japan has yet sent to the United States and is expected to make a better showing than any of its predecessors. The team will remain in the United States about two months, and stop in Hawaii on the way back for several weeks. The University of California is host to the team, and the first games will be played on the Pacific coast. After that the Keio nine will work its way eastward to the Atlantic coast, meeting most of the principal American university nines as it goes.

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The plum blossoms at Atami, a sheltered spa about four hours from Tokyo, have attracted great crowds this year. The Japanese make holiday whenever the land is bathed in flowers, the greatest of all being at the cherry-blossom season. They go to places famous for their flowers and picnic under the blossom-laden branches or among the blooming shrubs. The plum blossom is the first of the year's flowers, and the first place where it blooms is Atami.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Explanation of Queenhithe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In M. C.'s delightful fourth-column article in the MONITOR entitled "International News in an International Port," Queenhithe is mentioned, and the explanation of it is given that it was at this place that "good Queen Bess" levied dues on all shipments that came up the river by relieving them of a tenth of their cargo—the Queen's "tithe."

This is, however, incorrect. "Hithe" means a quay. This river site belonged originally to the Dowager Queen Eleanor, and that is the correct explanation of the name. In the twelfth century the name was Cornhithe from the corn being landed here. It was then in the possession of Mathilda, Queen of Henry I. In a charter of Henry II the place is referred to as "Ripa Reginæ que appellatur Atheres hethe" and the present name appears in the reign of Henry III, also in the form of "Hithe Reginæ." The present form is merely the English rendering of the name of "Ripa Reginæ."

The assumption of a derivation from "Queen's tithe" has, in view of the above version, no foundation, as the name has never been spelt in that manner. And furthermore, the old English for "tithe" (tax of 1s. 10d.) was spelt téotha. There is no trace of that word in the name of this place.

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN,
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London, Eng.